THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 273

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Arms Parley Goes on in Week

Surprised Nations Keep Cool

Germany's Act Revises Means

Shut U. S. Banks Pay Billion

Mexico's Army Is Gold Braid

Palestine Arabs Protest Jews

THE nations, recovering from surprise at Germany's withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference and the League, look cautiously to the future. They find the situation serious, but containing no hint of any immediate conflict. The Disarmament Conference is postponed for one week, after two long Sunday sessions by delegates of four powers. Arthur Henderson, president, declares the struggle for disarmament must go on and that the Covenant of the League shall not be treated as a scrap of paper. The weakened condition of the League, with only three of the six great powers left in it, is recognized, but it is regarded as still effective. "Nail your flag to the mast of the League," Henderson cries amid applause—"The reign of law must triumph over international anarchy that breeds war."

¶ France maintains Germany must not be allowed to rearm and holds the Versailles Treaty unimpaired. France is not unfavorably impressed by Chancellor Hitler's implied bid for direct negotiations on arms. Britain insists the demand for disarmament and no rearmament has been strengthened by Germany's walkout; the other powers could reach an agreement and offer it as the last word to Berlin. Norman H. Davis, voicing President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, declares every effort must go on to solve the vital armament problem. Czechoslovakia says the League and the conference can and must function without Germany. Japan, gratified, feels the Russo-Japanese tension may be lessened. Austria gives a mixed expression—It opposes Hitler, but it is pleased to see a defeated nation strike back.

¶ World observers begin to construe Germany's sudden act. They see the Reich's recent huge mass demonstrations as succeeding fully in their purpose of inflating the national spirit. In such an hour Chancellor Hitler could consolidate public sentiment by playing upon the obvious fact that the allied powers have not kept faith under the Versailles Treaty and reduced their own armaments as agreed. The Berlin press declares France or Britain has had no intention of disarming; the same papers praise Hitler for having blown away the fog of refined hostile diplomacy that was deep over Germany. The German act throws into the melting pot many plans and perhaps the whole machinery for solving disputes—Will new and clarified methods for settling world questions which must be settled now emerge?

¶ America's closed banks prepare to yield $1,000,000,000 to needy depositors in the next few weeks under beneficent thawing by the R. F. C. President Roosevelt announces the setting up of the Deposit Liquidation Board, headed by Carroll Burnham Merriam of Topeka, Kas., for the purpose of advancing cash up to 50 per cent of sound but frozen deposits. This applies to banks which have closed during the current year. The scheme supersedes slower methods which had been planned—Holiday spending will be rosier by a billion than it had expected to be.

¶ Mexico City is set to wondering by a report from the War Department on the army. The official figures show a total of 49,731 enlisted men and 21,750 lieutenants. This is almost one lieutenant for every two high privates. The number of generals is given as 398. If, as seems, disarmament is beginning, it is in the ranks, and that is not a bad sign—No army that is wholly gold braid will greatly disturb the peace of the world.

¶ Virginia bids formal good-by to its favorite son, Admiral Richard E. Byrd as his two ships prepare to sail for the antarctic. Coming into the Norfolk hall by radio, American officials and Admiral Sir William Goodenough of London, president of the British Geographical Society, voice their good wishes. A European as well as an American audience listens in to impressive speeches and music. Soon the frozen South will swallow up Byrd and his brave band for two years—But every day this same wonderful radio will keep them and the world in close touch with each other.

¶ Jerusalem and other cities in Palestine are torn with Arab outbursts against the influx of Jewish refugees from Germany. The police charge a crowd of 2000 at the New Gate of the ancient capital and both rioters and policemen are injured. A similar parade and protest is planned for Jaffa on Oct. 27. The Arabs, who greatly outnumber the Jewish population, naïvely refer to the Jewish people as newcomers and interlopers. The Children of Israel have been in Palestine several thousand years, but the Arabs brush aside that impressive fact—Arabs have been there much longer, airily they claim.

Himalayan Clouds and Snow-Clad Peaks From an Aviator's Window

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Publishers' Photo Service. Inset—© Keystone

Inset—Leader of the Houston-Mt. Everest Flying Expedition, Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes, and Mrs. Fellowes

Librarians Expect More Book Call In Increased Leisure

American Association Opens Fifty-Fifth Annual Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 — Convinced that the library is becoming more and more an educational center for communities and less a "cemetery of books," and preparing for still greater demands which increased leisure is expected to make up on it, the American Library Association opened its fifty-fifth annual meeting here today.

Concurrently, librarians from some 15 lands, composing the Committee of the International Federation of Library Associations, are holding their first meeting on American soil here. The presence of this distinguished international group is of great value to American librarians, said Mr. Harry Miller Lydenberg, of New York, president of the American Library Association.

"It fills us with humility and gratitude to see what these men are doing," Mr. Lydenberg said. The emphasis in Europe and the Orient is upon the library as a handmaiden of productive scholarship and research, but some countries like Denmark, Holland, Russia and England have also done much in developing libraries as an instrument for the diffusion of popular education."

That the people's library is growing in many parts of the earth is indicated in a volume published for this conference by the American Library Association, called "Popular Libraries of the World." Reports contributed by librarians in nearly 50 countries, from Argentina to the Virgin Islands, show democratic trends in library development or at least democratic aspirations.

Poland, for example, has had libraries since the eleventh century, five of its existing libraries dating

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Everest Leader Tells Story Of Splendid 'Insubordination'

His Pilots Made Second Flight Over the Top Against British Orders, Interpreting Clouds as Flat Spaces Allowed to Be Rephotographed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The "inside story" of the second flight made by the Houston Expedition which conquered Mt. Everest, the world's highest peak, was told by Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes, leader of the expedition, in an exclusive interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here. This flight not only has astonished the world, but was made in complete disregard of orders from England. It has been described as "a piece of magnificent insubordination."

"The photographs taken on the first flight over Everest were disappointing because the dust haze went up much higher than we had expected and interfered with visibility," Commodore Fellowes said. "This dust haze went up to 19,000 feet, while we had not expected to find it higher than a few thousand feet.

Photographs Are Object

"Since photographs were one of the chief objects of the expedition, it was important we should try again. The Nepalese, who had refused to give us permission to make more than one flight, satisfied that the first one had been well organized and carried out, agreed to let us make a second. But we had hardly won their consent when orders came from England that no more flights over Everest were to be attempted.

"When the weather cleared after 10 days of thunder and gales, the pilots were eager to try the conquest of Everest again. I said, 'I cannot give directions contrary to orders from home. But I will give you permission to fly into the mountains as long as you remain within flying distance of flat spots which would make possible landing places.'

"I gave them to understand that they might consider any place as a landing spot that looked anyways like one. They took the tops of the clouds as flat spaces and flew the entire way over the summit."

On the flight over Mt. Kunchinjunga, a neighbor of Mt. Everest and one of the last Himalayan heights to be conquered, Commodore Fellowes said he found the wind disturbances near the summit much greater than he had expected. Kunchinjunga, which is a vast field of sharp-toothed peaks, is a much more stupendous sight from the air than Mt. Everest, he said.

On the Nepal-Tibet Border

Mt. Everest, whose summit men saw for the first time in the history of the world when two of the expedition's airplanes, with the Marquis of Clydesdale as chief pilot, flew over it on April 3, 1933, clearing its ice-bound heights by a mere 100 feet, is on the borders of Nepal and Tibet.

The explorers could not get permission to fly over Tibet, and were allowed to fly over Nepal only on one definitely charted course which they were obliged to follow closely both going and returning, Commodore Fellowes said.

The reason for that was that the Nepalese do not want any encroachments of western civilization into their territory, he explained, and they were unwilling to run the risk of having to admit a rescue expedition from outside should the Houston expedition's airplanes crash in Nepal.

India Affords Contrasts

Commodore Fellowes, who arrived here recently on a lecture tour, accompanied by Mrs. Fellowes, expects that his next undertaking will be to develop aviation among native Indian princes. He is enthusiastic about the future of aviation in India, where excellent visibility, vast distances to be traversed and magnificent scenery encourage travel by air.

A dramatic contrast of modern and ancient methods of transportation in India occurred while the Houston expedition, which Commodore Fellowes headed, was there last spring. The Maharajah of Nepal, with a procession of richly caparisoned elephants, came to welcome the British air men, who had flown all the way from England, and to whom he had granted permission to fly over his territory on condition that their work would serve a definitely scientific purpose.

Mrs. Fellowes is also an aviation enthusiast and flew with Commodore Fellowes on the trip from England to India, about 1000 miles of which was through dust storms in Egypt and Arabia.

Tufts Houses New School Of World Affairs

Roscoe Pound, Denys P. Myers and Others Direct Advanced Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 16—An antiquated gymnasium at Tufts College has been transformed into what promises to be a training ground for future world-famous diplomats.

"Goddard Gym" the students for years have called the little brick building half-way up College Hill. Now it is "Goddard Hall." Within its walls has been started a unique educational venture of world-wide significance. Its interior is much changed. The old basketball court now is an imposing auditorium. Book shelves and tables fill the rooms that once held showers and lockers. Rooms for physical exercising now contain facilities for mental gymnastics.

These changes in Tufts' traditional landmark are the result of a unique agreement between two colleges and a world peace organization sending the "Fletcher School of International Law and Diplomacy" down the ways on Oct. 2 with a representative list of 21 students from a dozen states and 19 institutions.

Includes Superb Library

Tufts College provides the location and the funds, Harvard University offers a large part of the faculty, and the World Peace Foundation contributes its superb Beacon Hill library of international knowledge, said to be the finest collection of its kind in the United States.

Along with the library goes the services of the Foundation's research director, Mr. Denys P. Myers, who will be Research Librarian.

Thanks to the foresight of two men—one an educator, the other a philanthropist—Tufts will become a focal point for the study of international relations. When the late Austin B. Fletcher, Tufts alumnus, gave $1,000,000 to the college just 10 years ago, he specified it should go toward a new school of law. As early as 1924 Prof. Halford L. Hoskins broached the idea of an international school of law and drew up a prospective curriculum. President John A. Cousens of Tufts agreed with him that a law school of the orthodox type was not needed in Massachusetts, that the great demand was for something more far-reaching.

Students Carefully Selected

The Fletcher trust fund having grown to nearly $1,500,000 this year, the time was deemed opportune for starting the school. Professor Hoskins was appointed dean.

Only proved talent is acceptable. From 100 applicants for admission, only 22 were accepted on their past records. It is the dean's wish that the enrollment at no time shall exceed 50 students.

"The success of the institution," he declared, "depends to a large extent upon individual instruction. To invite an unlimited number of students would defeat this purpose."

Several students already have their masters' degrees. With the prospective expansion of the curriculum next year, the dean said, the school would offer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Tuition is $300. The school will be administered by Harvard and Tufts jointly, and the Fletcher fund by the Tufts College trustees. Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School is one of a group of 10 charter faculty members.

The three-cornered agreement also solves the problem of how to expand the usefulness of a library that has more information to distribute than the public can consume. In its new location, it will have three outlets. First, it will be the center of Fletcher School information. Second, its services will still be available to the public. And finally, by some agreement, it is hoped to make it useful for the regular students of both Tufts and Harvard.

Young Readers Turn Skeptics In Scanning Daily Newspapers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—A new type of newspaper reader is being developed in the United States.

It is a discriminating reader, one who knows the good from the bad, who can detect misleading propaganda and discount it; one who may not be fooled simply because he "saw it in the papers."

Once a year the nation has a chance to see its new reading public in action, as it did here last week, but usually it doesn't pay much attention. It is composed of such a lot of youngsters—many boys who look as if they were still new to long trousers, many girls whose pigtails are not long forgotten.

Nevertheless the conventions of the National Scholastic Press Association advertise a great new trend in newspaperdom. They signify that probably 40,000 high school students are studying the press as part of their regular school work. Each year a new crop comes on.

Some 1500 high schools, it is estimated, are teaching journalism. It is a new movement. It didn't begin its national expansion until 1920. Today there are so many journalism teachers in the high schools that they have their own national organization. Its membership now runs between 500 and 600, and normally should be twice or thrice that.

Now for the results, as reported by one of the teacher leaders here Saturday:

"A bit of movie propaganda was spotted by one of my students recently. The class stopped to consider it. We decided that movie stars should not be put upon pedestals and everything they do copied by the young folks. That was exactly what movie managers wanted to have happen, it was agreed, Why do it?

"When boys and girls come into my classes in their third year in high school, usually all they have regularly read in the newspapers is the comics. Some occasional boys have read sports, and a few have read murders.

"Then we start to study what a newspaper is, its history, its aims, what it is made of, and how it is made. The children go home and often nearly break up the family routine. They want to read the newspaper first."

"A speaker from the world's fair told us the other evening that the exposition had been built for adults. But it had been found, he said, that the children many times knew more about the exhibits and explained them to their parents. I think it is working out the same way with the newspapers.

"Thousands of children are being trained every year into the intelligent reading of the daily paper. Many of them are passing on their newspaper knowledge to their parents."

This working convention of youthful editors and writers from high school papers acted in the judgment of observers as if journalism was no frill. The general sessions brought nearly a thousand together and round tables were crowded to the door.

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Things Present

There is a timely and important protest in the editorial "No Devil's Island."

Today marks the last Monday appearance of the Casual Day. But take heart from the announcement you will find about halfway down. Editorial page.

Waddles is back on the Children's page.

You need read no more than the first two lines of "Over-Night Camp" to agree that words have power. Home Forum page.

The inside back page offers more Hymnal Notes, another article in the State Flower series, and another interesting typewriter drawing.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, more Vocations, and another Junior Cross-Word. Are these latter too easy?

Arms Conference Postponed, Due to Break by Germany; Hitler Rejects Inferiority

German People Believed United in Support of Chancellor's Appeal

Seeks Equal Status

Plebiscite of Nov. 12 Held Likely to Find Solid Vote for Hitler

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 16—Germany's decision to retire from the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations is presented to the world both as an appeal to the moral forces which support disarmament and a justification of the Reich's own attiude.

Refusal to yield any more to conditions laid down by the "spirit of Versailles" finds strongest support among all sections of the population, whatever their views about National Socialism. Herr Hitler, by basing his radio-broadcast appeal on Germany's humiliation and refusal to now continue as an inferior nation has united all Germans on the régime's foreign policy. Thus there appears but one answer to the question prescribed for the Nov. 12 plebiscite, namely, do the German people agree with its Government's foreign policy, and is it ready of its own free will to declare and acknowledge this as an expression of its own position.

Humiliation and degradation are used as the main basis of appeal, and they pervade the whole speech of Herr Hitler. In replying to the question of M. Edouard Daladier, French Premier, at Vichy, why Germany demands arms which must later be abandoned, Herr Hitler declares that the German people always demanded "not arms, but equal status."

Entered League for Forum

The German Government entered the League of Nations hoping to find therein a forum for just compromise in the interests of all nations, for genuine conciliation with its former opponents. But the primary condition for this, it is declared, must be recognition of Germany's reinstatement as a nation of equal status. It was under this condition that Germany entered the Disarmament Conference. "Degradation to the position of an inferior member in such an institution of conference is for an honor-loving nation of 65,000,000 people, and a no less honor-loving government, an unendurable humiliation," the declaration said.

Germany feels itself fighting with moral righteousness against the world on a problem which cannot be settled in any other way than by recognition of its claim to fair play. The German middle class, who comprise the main portion of the National Socialist movement, are absolutely behind Herr Hitler in this matter.

In this country, with its government-controlled press, public opinion can know largely only what the Government wants it to know, and regarding foreign recognition, it feels, is likely to serve to weld moderate opinion to National Socialism as its defender.

Germany's conviction that it alone of all powers has fulfilled its duties in disarmament, together with the Reich's present military unpreparedness, are facts underlying every reference to this subject. For not only does Herr Hitler repudiate any responsibility for the last war on Germany's part, but contends that "never has a defeated nation so honorably endeavored to coöperate with its enemies in the healing of wounds as have the German people in the long years of dictatorship imposed upon it."

Misgivings Abroad

Herr Hitler appealed to France declaring that Germany desires peace and understanding with its neighbors. Acting on the assumption that the Saar territory will be returned to Germany, he then adds: "Only a madman could think of war between both states, for which we see no moral or reasonable grounds."

Comment cannot be omitted here that it is unfortunate for Germany that just when Anglo-Saxons are

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Scans Future

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chancellor Hitler

Washington Holds Air of Precaution In European Upset

Ready to Talk Disarmament, but Not Old World Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — Outwardly, and with some slight show of ostentation, the American Government today withdrew from the warm support of Britain and France it had evinced when the European crisis exploded on Oct. 14, and took up a position of extreme caution. The general Administration attitude is:

"We went to Geneva purely for disarmament reasons. We are not there for European political discussions. When the disarmament talks poach too extensively on the political field, we shall withdraw."

Mr. William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, acted as spokesman for the Government today instead of Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who on Saturday frankly lined the nation up solidly behind France and Germany. From today's statements, hints, and impressions at the State Department, a definite withdrawal from the continental turmoil is to be seen.

Attitude Is Strategic

This new attitude of reserve matches the "keep calm," and "wait and see" postures adopted in chief European capitals. It is strategic. The United States is, of course, deeply concerned in European peace or war, and the State Department is following the proceedings at Geneva, Berlin, Paris, and London with utmost concern. But it does not wish to alarm the American public, which to a man is anxious to avoid involvements in future hostilities.

Hence Mr. Phillips told the nation, at the State Department press conference, that the United States Government is interested in disarmament alone. He did not deny, on direct questioning, that disarmament and continental politics are now inextricably intertwined. But he carefully disassociated the United States from purely political complications.

The State Department spokesman, however, did remind his questioners that European governments are keeping very quiet about the crisis, and in effect disclosed that the great powers are imposing a compact of silence upon official comment so

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More Time Needed to Examine Situation After Walkout

League Feels Brunt

Geneva Questions Merit of Berlin's Assertions of Pacific Intentions

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 16—The Disarmament Conference which was to resume work today after a four months' interval has adjourned to Oct. 26 as the result of Germany's leaving both the conference and the League of Nations.

The adjournment decision was reached after two long private meetings of representatives of the four major powers were held yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Henderson.

Germany's action establishes an entirely new situation which renders imperative changes in disarmament procedure from that which had already been agreed upon. There has not been any question of adjourning the Disarmament Conference indefinitely or even for a long period.

Determination of the United States, Great Britain and France to go ahead on lines traced by Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, in his report to the bureau last Saturday has not been diminished in any way by Germany's blunt walkout. At the same time, however, it is recognized that the governments concerned need time to examine the new situation. It is believed that an adjournment of one to two weeks will be sufficient.

Henderson's Reply Applauded

Mr. Henderson was loudly cheered when he submitted his reply to the message of withdrawal from conference, sent from Berlin by Baron Constantin von Neurath. He said some of the German Foreign Minister's statements could not go unchallenged.

In his reply Mr. Henderson points out that Germany announced its decision at the moment when the bureau had just decided to submit to the general commission a definite program which was to have been completed within a limited period provided for realization—progressively in accordance with the resolutions of the conference in which Germany itself concurred—of reduction of armaments, comparable to those contemplated in the draft convention submitted to the general commission.

The Polish, Turkish and Soviet representatives, while approving Mr. Henderson's answer, took the opportunity for protesting against their being left in the dark of the disarmament negotiations that had taken place between the great powers. Except for these remarks Mr. Henderson's reply was unanimously adopted.

Convention to be Framed

For the moment the idea seems to be to intensify disarmament efforts so as to reach agreement on a convention to be signed by the largest possible number of states and leave it open for eventual acceptance or rejection by Germany. Certainly no attempt will be made to induce the German Government to resume its place at Geneva, but the conference will go ahead just as it did last year when Germany also abandoned it.

The League of Nations is still under the shock of the heavy blow. That Germany would abandon the Disarmament Conference is not altogether surprising in view of the stubborn insistence for acknowledgement of its claims of equality. But that it would also withdraw from the League is indeed incomprehensible, and its breaking from the only international peace machinery in existence forecasts, indeed, the most grave case against its declared pacific intentions.

One of the first results of Germany's cessation it is said here, that it has virtually killed the four-power pact which was to operate strictly within the framework of the League. It is extremely doubtful whether the French Government in view of the changed circumstances will care to ratify the pact which was to insure 10 years of peace in Europe. How Germany can collaborate with other powers in the maintenance of general peace after it has turned its back upon Geneva is most difficult to say and for this reason that part of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's speech broadcast Saturday night in which he laid stress on Germany's pacific intention is considered to be in open contradiction to his actions.

Views by Henderson and Cecil

No nation, however just its cause, can be considered loyal to the cause of peace if it refuses to participate in the world's peace machinery.

This verdict of Mr. Henderson directly applying to the German situation was given this morning when he received the resolution adopted at a mass meeting of international peace organizations held here yesterday.

The resolution urged adoption of a convention providing for the equality and security of all nations. It specifically urged the abolition within a specific period of aggressive weapons, including air weapons, substantial reduction of armaments and limitation of expenditure, per-

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Reich Rests Case on Treaty

GERMANY'S declaration of withdrawal from the arms conference and the League is a reply to Geneva's latest compromise on arms proposed by Britain.

The plan, following closely the French plan of Oct. 9, provides for a four-year trial period, during which European armies would be put on a militia basis under control of a special commission.

After that, another four-year period would gradually reduce armaments of the former allied powers, finally allowing Germany complete equality.

This proposal was intended to accord with the preamble to the Versailles arms clauses, which said: "In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses. . . ."

Germany strongly objected to Geneva's offer, because, despite the technical equality allowed it by the powers last fall, the proposal now left Germany unable to rearm or to have "prototypes" of all armaments possessed by the other powers, including the tanks, airplanes and submarines forbidden to Germany. Berlin further objected to the four-year trial, and demanded equality of naval rights with the other great powers.

Although Germany announces withdrawal from the great peace efforts, it is still bound by provisions of the Locarno pacts and the Kellogg pact, while its association with the League Covenant cannot be severed till the two-year period of notice has elapsed.

Debt Compromise Called Cheapest For Closed Bank

Dolan Settlement With Federal Called Best for Depositors

The whole question of compromise settlement in the liquidation of closed banks has been opened by the criticism of the seven-cents-on-the-dollar settlement on the debt owed by Mr. Edmund L. Dolan, treasurer of Boston, to the closed Federal National Bank.

Almost every state or federal authority questioned on this issue defended compromise settlement as generally more profitable to the depositors than a suit at court or acquisition of the collateral of the debtor by the bank.

At the same time a revelation was made that throws a new light on the settlement of Mr. Dolan's $78,506 debt to the bank for $5586. Mr. Dolan did not owe the Federal National alone but was elaborately in debt to other cerditors who had an equally fair demand that they be paid, Mr. Herbert Pearson, receiver for the closed bank stated today.

Had Mr. Dolan been petitioned into bankruptcy his free assets would have netted the depositors nothing after the cost of liquidation had been deducted, Mr. Pearson stated. The final settlement was prorated on the sworn statement by Mr. Dolan of his assets and liabilities, and the amount finally established was that which the bank would have received if all his assets were sold and no cost of liquidation assessed, according to Mr. Pearson.

It was also revealed that Mr. Dolan had been on the point of settling on a basis less satisfactory than the final one to another creditor. This settlement was held up.

Criticism has redounded against the receiver of the bank since the Dolan settlement, criticism fanned by the belief that Mr. Dolan owns an expensive home and a yacht and that he receives a $6000 salary from the city.

But it was learned today that the residence in question, in addition to being heavily encumbered with mortgages, is not in Mr. Dolan's name, that the salary cannot be deemed an asset and that yachts have practically no market value today.

However, if anyone has knowledge that the statement sworn to by Mr. Dolan misrepresents his assets, he should come forward and prove his claim, have the settlement set aside and possibly have Mr. Dolan prosecuted for perjury, Mr. John B. Coughlin, counsel for the receiver, said today.

One commentator declared the people in their condemnation of compromise settlement failed to understand the inherent implication of a closed bank. If its assets were worth 100 cents on the dollar, it would not be a closed bank, he said. Let them look to their banking laws and to their banking officials in the future, he urged. The receiver is merely the trustee of a banking estate encumbered and depreciated because of poor management. He does what he can with the assets at hand for the benefit of "heirs," namely, the depositors.

Steamship Company Wins

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The Columbian Steamship Company's perfect safety record has received a bronze plaque symbolical of first prize in the "liner division" in the second annual safety contest of the marine section of the National Safety Council. The contest ran from January to June 30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Milk Price Cutting Charged to Dairy At Boston Hearing

Charges by the Consolidated Dairies that small milk dealers were cutting their prices proved 'a boomerang today, as Mr. Charles F. Adams, representing the First National Stores, declared the Consolidated was the real offender.

It is conducting its business so the milk situation, placed supposedly on a staple basis last August, will be thrown again into a turmoil, and the 6¼ cents a quart guaranteed the farmer will be jeopardized, Mr. Adams asserted.

This counter-charge was made today at the hearing called by Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the state division on the necessaries of life, to determine if the principles back of the August agreement, which gave the farmer a 1 cent increase on a quart of milk, are being adhered to.

According to Mr. Adams, the ink was barely dry on the agreement when the price-cutting war began. Mr. Wendell P. Davis, representing the Consolidated, which buys from the producers and sells to the distributors, declared his organization functions as a producing agency and does not sell at retail so has no control over the distribution of milk to the consumer. He declared there is no obligation for the purchaser from the Consolidated to agree upon a resale price, and added that Consolidated had lived up to the August agreement in every particular.

Prison Labor Code Ready to Submit For NRA Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 16—A fair practices code governing prison labor and manufacturing is today ready for submission to the National Recovery Administration in Washington. The code was approved in a resolution adopted by the American Prison Association at its closing session here Oct. 13 and proposes a maximum 40-hour week, provides that the sale price of prison-made goods shall include the same labor charge as in free industries and prohibits the sale of such goods at less than production cost.

Federal sanction was indicated. The resolution approving the code was introduced by Mr. Sanford Bates, director of the United States Bureau of Prisons. It has been approved by governors of 34 states and applies also to local jails and workhouses. Directors of the American Prison Association will appoint a committee of three to consult with research advisers of the national recovery administration on its provisions.

The code and the resolution both exempt cases in which the "state-use" system is in effect. States which employ their prisoners only on production for tax-supported agencies are asked to diversify their products so that their use takes away no large share of the market from cutside manufacturers.

A Government plan to segregate vicious criminals on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay was generally approved in informal statements by the prison administrators and penologists.

The convention adopted a committee report urging the appointment in each prison of a "prisoners' defender," to advise inmates on legal problems and represent them in difficulties.

Pioneer Cambridge Church Honors 300th Anniversary

"Ye First Church in Cambridge" celebrates this week the 300th anniversary of its founding in October, 1633. Thomas Hooker, founder of the State of Connecticut was its first pastor and was installed on Oct. 11 of that year.

Objects connected with the early history are on exhibition at the Widener Library in the Treasure Room. The church at Salem which dates its beginning from 1629 has been termed the "Mother Church of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," and the one in Cambridge was the first offshoot.

News Print Production Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Production of news print in the United States and Canada in September totaled 252,323 tons, compared with 278,783 in August and 221,313 in September, 1932, reports the News Print Service Bureau

Labor Petulant At Having to Pay For NRA Support

Johnson's Price Is Share in Control of Workers; Woll Objects

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — The NRA's much-publicized and criticized bias toward labor has been largely wiped out as the result of recent developments in the rapidly shifting recovery scene here.

Instead of being the continuing beneficiary of President Roosevelt's great recovery machine, organized labor finds itself suddenly confronted with the unpalatable fact that it is required to pay the same price for benefits received as industry has paid.

The realization that nothing is free has come to the American Federation of Labor with somewhat of a shock. A letter from Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the organization, made public yesterday, which scores General Johnson and the NRA for attempted "participation and control" in labor unions, expresses labor's concern over the fact that its new-found power cannot be permitted uncontrolled rein.

Pro-Labor Bias Dropped

"The General gave us to understand," Mr. Woll wrote to the president of a subsidiary union, "there must be 'government participation and control' in unions and organizations of employers. I think I speak the minds of our people when I say that unions cannot admit government participation and control."

The sudden rift between the A. F. of L. and the recovery chief merely serves to bring about a situation which has been considered inevitable in informed circles here for some weeks. As the NRA's policies took shape in the crucible of labor versus industry warfare, it became more and more apparent that the Government could not on the one hand throw the gates open to the development of a powerful labor organization and at the same time leave it free to follow its own inclination.

In the light of the present situation the early pro-labor bias begins to lose some of its significance. Criticism was based on the fact that industry was required to submit to government control—President Roosevelt's now famous "partnership"—in return for the privilege of organizing into industrial units. In the meantime the flood gates were thrown open to labor by the "right of collective bargaining" provisions of the recovery act itself.

Labor Seeks Power

How labor reacted—its phenomenal increase in membership, its apparently insatiable demand for increasing power and an increasing share in control over industry—are well known to the public. Protests of industry and of the conservative element of the population poured in on the Roosevelt Administration.

However, this apparent bias was due to the fact that industry was organized easily and quickly. The Government's participation in control over industry has to take place immediately to satisfy the requirements of the recovery act. Labor on the other hand, was at the lowest point in recent history when the act went into effect. Its membership, power and prestige had ebbed away until it seemed that the vanishing point was in sight.

The NRA has suddenly changed all this. The balance has been rectified. Labor is once again active, powerful and ambitious. But neither the recovery act nor the principles of equitable government provide for a government-controlled industry versus independent labor. Administration circles consider it both the duty and the function of government to exercise the same control over one as the other.

There is no question that the American Federation of Labor will have to adjust itself to this line of reasoning. Neither General Johnson nor President Roosevelt has any intention of permitting labor to use the NRA as an instrument for its own aggrandizement.

NRA Has Upper Hand

In fact, so definitely is the NRA taking the upper hand that observers are becoming daily more convinced it will result in completely refashioning the type of labor organization in this country. It is not necessarily labor as the individual workers or even the local organizations which are opposed to government participation in their organization. It is rather the A. F. of L. which sees in the NRA a challenge to its control over all American labor.

The result foreseen here is industrial unions paralleling the organization of industry in trade groups under NRA codes. Such a system would scrap the A. F. of L. as the supreme power in American labor. This probability is reflected both in Mr. Woll's attack on government participation in labor unions and the federation's overwhelming vote against industrial unionism as opposed to craft unionism in its recent convention.

Douglas Shoe Workers Reject Company's Terms

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—Differences between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and 1300 of its employees came to a climax today with the employees refusing to return to work under the company's terms and the company threatening to fill their jobs if they fail to report.

The employees voted unanimously to go back, during a closed meeting, which was addressed by officers of the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen and by Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, counsel for the Brotherhood and chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

'Recording the Sunny Hours'

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Millstone Sundial, North Scituate

This Ancient Buhrstone, Which Ground Good Meal for New England Pioneers, Now Offers 'Tickless Time' to All Who Care to Read Its Toil-Worn Dial. A Bent Iron Rod, Crudely Attached, Casts the Shadow. Near-by Are the Sites of Homesteads Developed by the Toil of Abraham Lincoln's Ancestors.

NRA Acts to Cut Excessive Wages Of Movie Stars

Unreasonable Inducement to Get Services May Bring $10,000 Fine

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — While "boosting" the wages of most employees, the NRA has drafted a code article to bring down to a reasonable level some of the excessive salaries paid movie stars.

An "assessment" of $10,000 is set as the maximum penalty for employers who are found to have paid "an unreasonably excessive inducement" to any person to enter into their employment.

The article, according to Mr. Sol A. Rosenblatt, deputy administrator, also applies to motion picture executives. An investigation, made at the direction of President Roosevelt, disclosed that "immature persons" in the industry are receiving salaries four and five times as large as that of the Chief Executive of the United States.

Although the President does not have power to set a maximum wage for the industry, the Recovery Act empowers him to "differentiate according to experience and skill of employees affected and according to the locality of employment.

The wage-checking article of the motion-picture code, made public last night, is as follows:

"To avoid the payment of sums unreasonably in excess of the fair value of personal services which results in unfair and destructive competition, the code authority shall have power with the approval of the administrator to investigate whether in any case any employer in the motion-picture industry has agreed to pay an unreasonably excessive inducement to any person to enter into the employ of such employer.

"If the code authority finds that such employer has done so, the code authority shall have the power, with the approval of the administrator, to impose an assessment against such employer in the amount of the unreasonable excess payment to such person, not, however, to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), and to make public its findings; but nothing in this part shall in any manner impair the validity or enforceability of such agreement of employment.

"All such assessments shall be paid to the code authority for use by it in the administration of its functions."

Silk Strike Backed By Textile Council

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 16 (AP)—Silk workers in the Pawtucket and Central Falls area today continued their strike with the official approval of the Rhode Island Textile Council.

Official sanction was given the strike yesterday during a meeting of the council and Mr. Francis J. Gorman, international vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America. Mr. Gorman, who took charge of strike operations, hought an early conference with manufacturers in an endeavor to get their coöperation in inducing the National Labor Board to expediate a setllement ofhe difficulties.

More than 2000 workers in 11 mills began an informal strike last week—the workers demanding $30 for a 30-hour week for weavers, and a corresponding scale for other skilled and semi-skilled branches of the industry. The current scale, union officials said, is $19 to $22 for a 40-hour week.

Firemen Spoil Clothes At Fire During Muster

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—Although fire companies from 30 near-by communities were here to attend a muster and many of the visiting firemen aided the local company, the home of Miss Margaret Dewey was virtually destroyed by fire Saturday.

Handsome dress uniforms were drenched with water and sullied by smoke and ashes before the flames were extinguished. The scheduled start of a parade of the fire companies was delayed by the call to duty.

Dredging at Plymouth Assured

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—Allotment of $56,000 for dredging Plymouth Harbor channel to its former depth of 15 feet has just been made by the United States War Department, it is learned here. Specifications have been advertised and bids received.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

BOSTON, Mass—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesdays 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

BANGOR, Maine — Every Saturday, 6:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

Eastern States

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1430kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN, Md. — Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI, Fla. — Wednesday 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

NEWARK, N. J. — Fourth of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

NORFOLK, Va. — Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna. — Third Thursday of each month, 4:00-4:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-256m.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

TROY, N. Y. — Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Central States

AUSTIN, Texas — Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CHICAGO — Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Third Sunday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

IRONWOOD, Mich. — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:28 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb. — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

OKLAHOMA CITY and Tulsa, Okla — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., stations WKY, 900kc-333m, Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa.

PADUCAH, Ky. — Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

PIERRE, S. D.—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 630kc-476m.

POYNETTE, Wis. — Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

SAN ANGELO, Texas — First and third Wednesdays, 12:32-12:47 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

TOLEDO, Ohio — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Saturdays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKBC, 1360kc-200m.

Mountain States

DENVER, Colo. — Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

LONG BEACH, Calif. — Daily except Sundays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m.; Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth, and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00, P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

RENO, Nev.—First Friday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Territories

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGBM, 1330kc-227m.

Canadian

CHILLIWACK, B. C. — Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

HAMILTON, Ont. — Mondays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO — Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

Foreign

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, 9 p. m., local time, Station 1ZR, 1090kc-275m.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Peace Library to Move

A rumble of wheels and Beacon Hill will soon be saying good-by to a prized possession that has helped to link its name with learning ever since the dome of the Capitol first shone through the rustic elms. It is not enough that the World Peace Foundation should decide to remove its library of international documents and knowledge to Tufts College. Rumor now has it that the organization's name, so long a landmark on Beacon Hill, will be removed from the sign that now flashes on Mt. Vernon Street.

The organization is not to move. The library may go along with the official name—but the headquarters will be maintained. The report has it the organization is looking around for a more appropriate name. The assumption is that "world peace" as the name extols, is only part of the group's ambitious aim. And after all, it is only one of those interesting Beacon Hill rumors.

Attacks Sweatshops

Whenever the opportunity presents itself to give the sweatshop a prodigious "dig in the sides," the Consumers' League of Massachusetts is "Johnny-on-the-spot." The NRA has only pegged troubles in industry that the league has been trailing for 30 years.

When Miss Margaret Wiseman, capable director of the league's activities, calls the league's friends together for a luncheon tomorrow in Perkins Hall, sweatshop boosters take to flight. Robert Amory, Nashua textile authority, and Walter Couper, deputy commissioner of of labor in Connecticut, will be the chief speakers.

Strikes Up the Band

Senator Henry Parkman Jr. came out in the open today in his race for Mayor of Boston. It was not the slings and arrows of his political opponents, but the fine facilities of the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common which actuated this step. This is the first of 100 open-air appearances which the Beacon Hill candidate will make between now and election morning.

A large crowd gathered around Parkman Bandstand for the State Senator's noonday broadside. But rival candidates were not expected to regard this fact too seriously. A hobo convention is holding forth there for the next few days—the quantity rather than the quality of Boston, as one bystander observed. Numbers don't count—off the voting list.

Jobs Dangled to Voters

Daniel J. Coakley, Democratic mayoralty candidate, asserts he is more interested in finding work for the 100,000 or so Boston welfare recipients than in restoring the pay cuts of about 20,000 city employees. Can this be mathematical mercy?

To Safeguard Boys

Massachusetts' 120,000 acres of state forests have been barred to hunters this year in order to safeguard boys in the CCC camps. In protecting Civilian Conservation Corps workers, the State Conservation Department widens the range of its usefulness.

Newsman to Fight Fire

Eugene M. McSweeney is Boston's new fire commissioner. He is a newspaperman in deed and in truth. Mayor James M. Curley accepted W. F. McLaughlin's resignation from the fire post, handed in over a hectic political week-end with these succinct words: "I have this day accepted your resignation as fire commissioner of Boston as effective at once." And that's that.

Mr. McSweeney has been to college—Manhattan College it was. He went to the Boston Traveler in 1905 and never got out of the business. He has been an advertising agent de luxe and handled the publicity of sizable concerns. Until now he has been assistant publisher of the Boston Daily Record and the Boston Sunday Advertiser.

Hultman vs. Conry

The traffic and police departments' internecine warfare continues. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, tried to evict Joseph J. Conry's traffic department from its room in the Berkeley Street Police Headquarters building. He set the date as Oct. 15. The calendar says that date was Sunday. Mr Conry, an attorney, didn't think that date legal so he stayed on. This morning he found a force of workmen engaged in tearing down the partition in the police building which inclosed his department.

The "Chesterfieldian" traffic head remonstrated. He was told the men were working on Commissioner Hultman's orders. He demanded the work stopped until he was shown a written order from Mr. Hultman. The work consequently is temporarily stopped, awaiting said order. It will cost the city about $5000 for new traffic commission rooms and Mayor Curley declares the police do not actually need the room the traffic commission must vacate.

Crops Are Booming In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 16—"Purty good, stranger, purty good," replied New Hampshire's farmer to the city fellow who inquired, "how's 'taters."

Not only is New Hampshire's potato crop surpassing all expectations this year but the apple and hay crops as well. Yields are far above last year's figures and substantially above the five-year average.

The total apple crop, from figures obtained during the week, shows an unexpected harvest of 1,982,000 barrels with the commercial production placed at 270,000 barrels in comparison with 225,000 barrels for commerce in 1932. The potato crop is estimated at 1,360,000 bushels, a distinct gain over the five year average, while the harvest of corn and oats remains at about normal level.

Roosevelt Asks Neighbors to Aid Local Unemployed

Launches Drive for Support of Local Relief Units; Must Help Youth

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Neighbors not government, should first shoulder civic responsibility for relief and welfare of the distressed, President Roosevelt told the nation last night, as he opened a month's drive for contributions in every community in the land.

Launching, with Mr. Newton B. Baker, the 1933 Mobilization for Human Needs, the President criticized "buck-passers" who would toss every problem on the lap of the Federal Government and shirk local responsibility.

Teamwork necessary in the recovery program—which both the President and Mr. Baker announced was making material progress in giving reëmployment—could not be successful if an important horse is lying back in the traces.

Let None Starve

At the same time the President repeated his assurance that the Government must not let any one starve this winter, "but at the same time this policy is predicated on the assumption that the individual American citizen will continue to do his and her part, even more unselfishly than in the past."

Those people who do need help this winter, he declared, will need it proportionately greater than before. In furnishing the assistance the individual and local community have their opportunity first, after that the state government, and finally the federal government. The President summarized his appeal by saying:

"I ask every citizen to give his or her support to the community chests and to other organizations that raise funds for the regular welfare service—bodies which express the instincts of charity, of humanity and of neighborliness. They are an assential to the whole American scheme of life. Their meaning is expressed in the name—the Mobilization for Human Needs."

Nation Needs Its Youth

Mr. Baker, prefacing the President's appeal, made the safeguard of youth his keynote:

"Twenty years from now, the effective people of the United States will be the boys and girls of today grown up. Their effectiveness will depend upon the environment and opportunity with which we now surround them and the wholesomeness of the feelings and opinion which are now generated in them by the society of which they are a part and to whose hand they must look, both for guidance and help. . . . Our morale as a people depends upon our being able to feel that the sick and afflicted are being provided for and that the young life of the nation is being stimulated into a self-reliant and self-respecting manhood and womanhood."

HEALTH·BEAUTY·ECONOMY
Home Service DEPARTMENT

A FREE COURSE IN COOKERY FOR YOU . . .

You cannot afford to miss this instructive and fascinating series of lectures in the Fine Art of Cookery.

Regular attendance will make you an expert in the planning, preparing and serving of delightful and economical meals.

All lectures will be demonstrated with the newest time and labor-saving devices in the modern All-Gas kitchen.

These FREE classes will be conducted from 2 to 4 o'clock. The next will take place on

Tuesday, October 17 in BOSTON — 100 Arlington Street
NEWTON — 308 Washington Street

and Wednesday, October 18 in CONCORD — 7-9 Walden Street
QUINCY — 1370 Hancock Street

Boston Consolidated Gas Company

ALL WEEK

Double Legal Stamps

at HOUGHTON'S

Tremont at Beacon — Boston, Mass.

WANTED:
A HEATING JOB IN YOUR HOME
I'll guarantee a cleaner, warmer kitchen—
freedom from fire-tending . . . abundant,
odorless heat . . . better baking and cooking
. . . regulated temperature.
(Signed) Lynn Range Oil Burner

The new De Luxe Model shown above is equipped with a telescoping bottle stand—beautifully finished in satin silver and nickel.

Increased heating capacity is provided by the new type combustion zone on on this burner. Lynn Range Oil Burners are listed by the Underwriters' Laboratories and approved by the Massachusetts State Safety Board.

Give the Lynn Burner an opportunity to prove its value in your home. You'll enjoy the extra leisure and comfort, the happier living conditions that it provides. You'll never want to be without it.

The Lynn is the best type of range oil burner available—the finest that engineering and inventive skill can perfect—a quality product that will give long, trouble-free service.

Each part designed and made with uncanny precision, the Lynn is positively safe to use. It is so foolproof that a child can start it without danger.

Clean, Odorless Heat

Actually, the Lynn does not burn oil, but rather an oil-vapor which is generated from the raw oil by the exclusive Lynn vaporizing cup. That's why its clear, blue flame is odorless, clean and silent, as convenient as gas or electricity.

The many Lynn models have attractive new features of beauty and service. There is one for every purse and every purpose. Quickly installed in your present range. 10,000 Lynn dealers offer intelligent, courteous service.

LYNN
Range Oil Burners
Now in 150,000 Homes

Lynn Products Company,
7-17 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

Please send me complete description and prices of the various models of the Lynn Range Oil Burner, advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Name .....

Address .....

Control Put Ahead of Revenue In Proposed Alcohol Taxation

Development of Federal and State Systems as Unit Advised in Rockefeller Report—Curb on Bootlegger Seen in Reasonable Scale of Prices

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Development of federal and state alcohol tax systems "as a unit," with the single objective of producing, not revenue, but rational and effective social control, is urged in the report of the commission named by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. to study liquor control. This commission was composed of Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick and Mr. Albert L. Scott.

Following are two installments of the report. That announced today in part says:

It would immensely simplify the entire matter of enforcement if the federal and state alcohol tax systems could be developed together as a unit, so that the rates of taxation would be uniform throughout the country; so that import duties might me properly related to domestic manufacturers' taxes; so that the total proceeds might be equitably distributed between the various governmental units; so that the total tax might not be so heavy as to place a premium on evasion, especially during the next few years; and finally, so that the administrative machinery might be simplified.

There are two chief points at which special taxes on alcoholic beverages may be levied: First, manufacture; and second, sale.

Manufacture and Sale

Manufacture is taxed by the Federal Government and by some of the states. The Federal Government bases its tax on two factors, a small flat license fee and an excise levy on the quantity produced. For example, the present levy on beer is a license of $1000 and an excise tax of $5 a barrel. The excise tax on industrial alcohol is $1.10 a gallon. The excise levy is the significant and productive tax. Before prohibition, the state levies on liquor manufacture were confined to relatively light flat licenses. States are now, however, adopting excise taxes based on volume of production, following the plan of the Federal Government.

The retail sale of alcoholic beverages has been taxed primarily under state laws. Retailers pay a state or local license tax for the privilege of conducting the business. This may be levied either against the dealer as a person, or the place of business as such, or both. While the retail license taxes in the United States have almost without exception been flat taxes, bearing no relation to the amount of business done, an affort has been made in some states to adjust this inequality by relating the fee to the size of the city in which the vendor had his place of business, or to his gross receipts. In some jurisdictions abroad, licenses have been auctioned off to the highest bidder or related to the rental value of the premises occupied, methods which we, of course, do not commend.

Where Tax Should Fall

The total burden of all federal and local special taxes on alcoholic beverages, was, before prohibition, $500,000,000 a year. That is, it exceeded the total federal individual income tax of 1933 by 40 per cent.

Under the taxes which we shall suggest, the total levy will be, we believe, approximately $700,000,000. This estimate, it must be remembered, does not include the normal state, local and federal taxes which the liquor trade will also bear. The method of distribution of so large a special tax burden is obviously a matter of grave social importance.

In the days before prohibition, taxes on alcoholic beverages were heavy; they were so levied as to be passed on almost entirely to the consumer; and consumer taxes fall regressively, that is, more heavily at the bottom and less heavily at the top of the income scale.

The question now arises: Do we wish to continue this system in the future? The tax legislation which has already been enacted is of the same variety, though the addition of sales taxes and state manufacturers' taxes by volume indicates an even greater accentuation of regressive consumer taxes in the future.

We frankly believe that this is a wrong road. We are convinced that a considerable part of the total taxes to be levied on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages should be fastened upon the manufacturer and upon the retailer in such form that it cannot be shifted readily to the consumer. This can be accomplished by the use of profits taxation.

Justification For Taxes

Following is the report made public yesterday, in part:

In designing new taxes for the reestablished alcohol beverage trade, should revenue be the primary objective? Campaign speeches and statements by budget authorities have frequently seemed to answer this question in the affirmative. With this answer we are in sharp disagreement.

The fundamental objective should be not revenue, but rational and effective social control. While this is not inconsistent with very extensive revenues, we believe that liquor taxes should be levied first of all not because the Treasury needs funds, but because the taxes will help to make the liquor controls more successful. The fundamental motives should be broadly social, and not narrowly fiscal.

The repeal of prohibition marks also the end of punishment as a tax aim. If the moderate use of alcohol by those who desire it is generally accepted as legal, and as a matter of individual conscience, then such consumption cannot consistently be punished by high taxes. The justification for taxes must be based on other grounds.

In England, Denmark and other countries, high liquor taxes have been successful in reducing the consumption of alcoholic beverages. They increase the price of spirits to a point at which many people cannot afford to buy. That is, of their own free will, people decide to spend their money for something other than liquor, because such expenditure brings greater satisfactions.

While this voluntary self-control, induced by high prices, is an indispensable and desirable measure, it has two distinct limitations: In the first place, it should not be applied to beer and light wines, because the consumption of low alcoholic beverages is least harmful, and beer in particular is used by the lower income groups who cannot in justice be called upon to pay heavy taxes.

Unique Situation Faced

In the second place, high taxes should be applied to spirits with great caution, because such a policy increases the margin of profit for illicit manufacture, and stimulates the sale of spirits by the moonshiners and bootleggers who have become so well established and organized under prohibition. In this regard the United States for the next few years is faced with a unique situation. Our first task would seem to be to rid ourselves of organized bootlegging. A tax policy which defeats that immediate objective cannot wisely be maintained.

Nothing will so quickly demobilize the moonshiner and the bootlegger and throw into chaos the corrupt system which they have created as reasonable liquor taxes and low liquor prices.

For the next three to five years, until the bootlegging régime which has developed under prohibition has been driven out of business, low taxes are imperative. It is with this in mind that other means of discouraging and controlling excessive consumption are recommended.

Celebrating the Founding of Germantown

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Crowd Assembled at Pastorious Monument on 250th Anniversary

Dr. Inazo Nitobe

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 16 (AP)—Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Janpan's last League of Nations' representative, passed on here last night. Dr. Nitobe was one of Japan's foremost public men. A crown member of the House of Peers, he was perhaps best known as an interpreter of Japan to the western world.

While Dr. Nitobe stood for broad liberalism and lofty character in his outward relationships with individuals and nations, few people knew of his inside influence in shaping Japan's policy for many years. His access to the Emperor, who respected Dr. Nitobe's world judgment, was unique. It was exerted powerfully in more than one crisis, about which the world knew nothing. To his American and European friends, Dr. Nitobe's beautiful character was a constant revelation. His devotion to Christianity was an inspiration to westerners. Few men in the world, these friends often thought, exemplified in this latter day such lofty attachment to the ideals of true Christianity. He was therefore an almost unique character on the contemporary stage of world politics; a powerful statesman, and a deep and idealistic thinker.

Simmons Company Sales Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Sales of the Simmons Company, not including subsidiaries, for September were $2,130,801 compared with $1,522,261 in September, 1932, an increase of 40 per cent.

Librarians Expect More Book Call In Increased Leisure

(Continued from Page 1)

from the fifteenth century, or earlier; yet this country, too, is striving to build a system of popular libraries under the leadership of its Ministry of Education. In a number of places efforts are being made to help the unemployed through book service.

That American library leaders are awake to their new enlarged opportunities is indicated in many ways at this convention.

"What can libraries do through the diffusion of ideas to help people adjust themselves to the new conceptions of economic and social justice?" Mr. Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, asked in his annual report, putting before the librarians a question which indicates the trend of the best library thinking. This question and its companion, "What shall the library do to supply the need for guidance as leisure time increases?" call for statesmanship, Mr. Milam said in his printed report, "if the library is to meet its obligations to society in the new decade which began in 1933."

The library has a rôle to play, like the newspaper and the stage in molding public opinion, but the librarian should not be a propagandist, Mr. Lydenberg said in an interview. The librarian who observes the ethics of his profession, he added, endeavors to take an impartial attitude in recommending books on economic and social questions, offering what he regards as the most authoritative and final and recognizing his moral responsibility for supplying food that shall be free from poison.

Current library problems common to most countries were studied by the international committee here. Declining revenues in a period of economic stringency causes difficulties in more than one country, Dr. T. P. Sevensma of Geneva, director of the League of Nations Library, said in an interview.

An eloquent plea for the maintenance of libraries as the wellspring of research and progress, made by Dr. Isak Collijn of Stockholm, honorary president of the association at the last meeting, served to stimulate publicity in the home countries of those who heard him, Dr. Sevensma said. As a result, in Switzerland funds were increased despite the economic slump, and proposed library budget cuts in Czechoslovakia were prevented.

Other subjects being considered are means to promote the freer international exchange of books, now hampered by nationalistic and diplomatic regulations; and what may be done to find positions for librarians forced to leave their posts by political conditions.

He Sees Increased Need for Libraries

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Harry Miller Lyndenberg

Pecora Seeks New Source of Banking Fact and Practice

Ends With Dillon, Read and Takes Up Chase Securities

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—New evidence of bankers' practices and profits, gleaned from the books of Dillon, Read & Co., was before Senate investigators Oct. 14 as they turned toward operations of the Chase Securities Corporation, which have been under scrutiny for months.

The Dillon, Read inquiry was concluded yesterday with a final burst of statistics intermingled with sharp words between Mr. Clarence Dillon, senior member, and Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan.

Amid the mass of figures bearing on the banking firm's operations was recorded a loan of $300,000 to Mr. Harvey C. Couch, now a director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in 1928. It was listed as only half paid at the end of 1931.

Tuesday the committee will open its long contemplated inquiry into the Chase Securities Corporation, affiliate of the Chase National Bank.

In its final scrutiny of the Dillon, Read records the committee turned up statistics showing the firm managed 64 pools, syndicates and joint accounts during the five years from 1927 to 1931, inclusive, and participated in almost 50 others managed by some one else.

Other figures disclosed the banking firm made profits of nearly $24,000,000 during the five years' period from issues of stocks and bonds.

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Britain Holds World Disarmament Demand Strengthened by Reich Action

Continue Without Germany, British Public Opinion Urges

Reich Walkout Brings Regret but Action Is Believed to Further General Clamor for Arms Reduction; Convention Completion Seen

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 16—An insistent demand that other nations should continue negotiations for the Disarmament Convention without Germany is heard in all sections of public opinion here following the German Government's decision to withdraw from the conference and the League, which took the world by surprise Saturday.

Everybody regrets the German action. That is the dominant note amid a chorus of disapproval. But the demand for general disarmament and no rearmament, far from being weakened, has been definitely strengthened by Germany's walkout.

The question, however, is how to proceed. The Government is expected to bow to the desire of the public opinion that the convention be completed and to seek collaboration with the other major powers, France, Italy, the United States and Japan, in the task. If these powers agree and if the negotiations are successful, as it is generally expected they would be, the then resultant draft treaty would be offered to Germany—not as a final word but as the basis for further negotiations.

Meanwhile, it is pointed out that if Germany refuses to sign a new treaty it would continue to be bound by the armaments restrictions of the Treaty of Versailles. And while there is this wide divergence of views as to how to prevent Germany from rearming, there is complete unanimity on the point that it ought not be allowed to happen.

Herr Adolph Hitler's radio speech is being carefully scanned here for evidence of Germany's intentions. It is noted that he goes out of his way to declare that Germany has no possible feud with the French. But he is silent about Poland. Does he demand arms equality solely for reasons of national pride, or because he sees the future prospect of fighting to regain the Polish corridor?

Again, what precisely is the implication of the third question the German nation is asked for the election Nov. 12? It runs: "Is the German people, if it answers 'yes' to the Chancellor's questions (about leaving the League and Disarmament Conference) prepared to accept and bear the consequences of this answer?"

Observers here would like to find another explanation besides the obvious one that the question denotes the intention to denounce the Treaty of Versailles and accept the consequences. But they find it hard to do so.

Meanwhile the German action is felt to throw into the melting pot the whole edifice for settling disputes so far built up since the war. Of the six great powers in the world only three now remain in the League, thus seriously impairing the influence of that body for peace unless and until Germany reconsiders its decision to leave it.

Moreover the four-power pact negotiated last summer to help bring harmony to Europe was to have functioned "within the framework of the League." If Germany isn't in the League it cannot do so.

Similarly the Locarno Treaty came into force only when Germany became a member of the League. If it ceases to be a member the validity of this treaty, whereof the eighth anniversary ironically falls today, immediately becomes doubtful.

Thus only the Kellogg Pact will be left, and the effect of that document as seen here in the light of events in the Far East and South America in the past year is that nations have ceased to use the word war without ceasing to engage in it.

At the same time some observers, who think there has been too much make-believe about the situation that has grown up since the war, see in the present crisis the opportunity to make a new start on a firmer and more univesal basis.

Arms Conference Postponed, Due To Reich's Break

(Continued from Page 1)

manent organization to exercise strict supervision and preparation for further disarmament.

It was not true that the conference has been destroyed by Germany's action, Viscount Cecil told the gathering. The conference must continue in spite of Germany's effort to prevent international disarmament. He suggested that the obstacles to disarmament are chauvinism and fear. Chauvinism makes demands which from disarmament point of view are completely inadmissible. It glorifies armaments and war and adds direct negative to all proposals for international disarmament.

Recklessness Increases Anxiety

"The flaming propaganda and reckless policy of which we have just had such a striking example has increased anxiety in Europe," he said. The policy which Lord Cecil recommends is, first, the absolute necessity of conclusion of a disarmament treaty. Second, proper international machinery through permanent disarmament commission to control and supervise execution of the treaty. If clearly proved that any country has failed to perform its duties under the Covenant, then economic sanctions similar, for example, to those adopted by Great Britain in the recent dispute with Soviet Russia after the arrest of British engineers should be put into force against any country threatening rearmament to disturb the peace of the world.

Mr. Henderson in accepting the resolution stressed the need to end international anarchy at all costs.

"So long as each nation remains the judge of its own right and is free to arm and use its own arms as it sees fit, war is inevitable. However just its cause was and good its intentions, no government can be trusted to remain loyal to the cause of peace if it forbids the collective peace system to which the world is now pledged. The world already possesses the beginning of a collective peace system of the Covenant and the Paris pact. The government which rejects that system, whatever its intention, is inevitably encouraging its citizens to regard war as legitimate and inevitable."

Calm Procedure Indicated

"Calm and unruffled procedure toward swift and real disarmament must be the world's answer to Germany."

This opinion is held in more than one authoritative quarter. Calls are being made upon the governments to make clear what steps they are willing to take to avert serious consequences from Germany's "lamentable" action. Amid the surprise and chagrin at the Reich's leaving the Disarmament Conference and announcing its intention to withdraw from the League of Nations it is pointed out clear that a pronouncement of the major governments' willingness to proceed with disarmament is needed to sweep away the "unfounded" charges which the Reich makes against other nations.

There has been every sympathy here for the exasperation of disarmed Germany over the hesitation of the other Versailles signatories to implement their pledge to reduce their own arms. At the same time the statement of the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath—that "now it is clear that the Disarmament Conference will not fulfill its sole object, namely, general disarmament"—is regarded as obviously overlooking recent progress.

Definite Concessions Made

Definite concession to German views have been made in the discussions of the last few weeks. The one immediate point of disagreement is the length of the period during which equality would be attained, but under the proposals of Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, a definite time-table would be fixed for qualitative reduction on the part of the so-called highly armed powers.

Moreover, it is pointed out that the arms discussions since Jan. 27, when Germany returned to the conference after its first walkout, have been marked by a series of concessions to the Reich, including French modification of its security demand and agreement to allow Germany to double the size of the Reichswehr.

Thus the German declaration, coming, as it does at the moment when disarmament, although fraught with many difficulties, seemed closer than for many weeks, is being interpreted here as closely connected with domestic considerations—at least, in part, a move of the present régime to consolidate its position at home.

Some exception is taken here to the statement to Baron von Neurath's conference resignation message where he infers that the armed powers must shoulder the blame for failing to make possible German military equality. Germany is reminded that she has displayed an entirely different attitude from the Reich to which France, Britain, Germany, Italy and the United States on Dec. 11, 1932 granted "equality of rights in a system which would provide security for all nations."

Not only has military talk within the country been intensified, but military equality has suddenly been accompanied by a demand for immediate fulfillment incompatible with any actual necessity.

Regardless of these difficulties, it is considered possible that other nations will proceed unitedly to outline what steps they are willing to take to disarm. Actual signing of the convention may not be possible at the present. But the presentation of a definite plan before the bar of public opinion, so the world knows what steps can be taken if Germany will but agree, is seen as a possible antidote to the loose talk of war which, it is widely agreed, must be carefully avoided.

Support of Reich Expected for Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

reading these words, they will also be recalling how Germany, according to Herr Hitler's autobiography, "Mein Kampf," refers to a gathering together of the German nation for a "final settlement with France." The English and original German versions of this book differ considerably in many vital points. If these changes, which publishers declare to be merely for space reasons, mean a real change in Herr Hitler's opinion regarding France, then it is all to the good; but unfortunately, today 1,000,000 copies in German of "this immutable and infallible guide for every National Socialist" are appearing with many breaths of hatred against that country.

The outside world has also not taken lightly to the National Socialist semi-military formations, and despite Herr Hitler's reference to the fantastic idea of unarmed men, marching four abreast, have any danger to a Europe in which Germany's neighbors are so heavily armed, yet beyond the frontier this "Wehrhaftigkeit," which, to foreigners, is so suggestive of a military atmosphere, still seems suspected.

Simultaneously with the proclamations of Herr Hitler and the Reich's Government on Germany's decision to leave Geneva came also the announcement that centralization in Germany will receive great impetus by a decree which changes the law regarding state governors, whereby they can henceforth be recalled by the Reich's president on suggestion of the Chancellor. The state parliaments also are to be dissolved and there may be no new election for the time being.

Austria Defers Opinion On Germany's Decision

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Oct. 16—The sudden decision of the German Government to withdraw from the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations, while making a very deep impression here, has not caused alarm in serious circles.

Many special editions of the newspapers immediately appeared announcing Germany's step and the State Radio interrupted a musical program to broadcast the news. Sensational papers characterized the act as Germany's defiance of the world or an attack on world peace, but most responsible persons are reserving judgment.

Government circles are inclined to believe that this step will make Germany's international situation so difficult that pressure against Austria from Germany will be reduced. As confirmation of this view, it is pointed out that the Berlin Government had already decided to move legions now in Bavaria farther from the Austrian border. It is even believed here that Germany will have such a need of friends that it may adopt a far more favorable course toward Austria.

Hitlerists here are jubilant. They hail Chancellor Adolf Hitler's step as a great act of liberation and are determined to work with more zeal than ever to join Austria to the free and heroic fatherland.

Hungary Applauds Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, Oct. 16—The news from Geneva was received by Hungary with approval. Germany's bold rejection of inequality in arms and continued foreign control was hailed as an act of justice. Public opinion applauds this drastic refusal to submit to further humiliation as a heroic decision, and Hungarians demand that equality of arms now be made a reality. On the other hand, some apprehension is felt in Budapest because the little Hungarian nation of 10,000,000 persons would not welcome the unification of all Germans in a single aggressive state.

Serbians Welcome Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 16—Chancellor Adolf Hitler's bold act provoked more approval than consternation here because a strong Germany would be more acceptable to Serbia than restoration of the Hapsburg Empire or the union of Austria and Hungary. The Belgrade dictatorship considers that an armed and united Germany would hold Italy in check, lead to improvement in relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, and help the consolidation of south Slavs. Of course, out of deference to the Little Entente this view is not officially expressed.

Roumania Disapproves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Oct. 16—Chancellor Adolf Hitler's measures are expected to intensify the tendency of the Roumanian Government toward martial law. It will greatly stimulate the activity of anti-Semitics, and out-and-out Nationalists. Germany's act also by changing the European status quo will tend to weaken Roumania's position and all responsible circles deplore it.

Bulgaria in Agreement

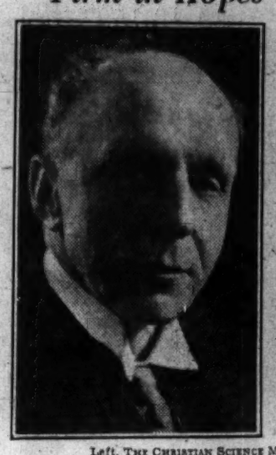
Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 16—For the Bulgarian Government Chancellor Adolf Hitler's act serves as a brilliant justification of its policy of no pacts and free hands. Germany was Bulgaria's ally in the World War and pursues the same policy on treaty revision and the restoration of equality in arms. Bulgarian public opinion, though not at all attracted by Hitlerism, greets this act as a historic move toward reestablishing fundamental revisional rights.

Collins & Aikman Profit

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Collins & Aikman Corporation had a net profit of $634,227 for the six months ended Aug. 26, contrasting with a net loss of $437,980 for the like period of 1932.

Firm in Hopes of Arms Accord



Left, The Christian Science Monitor-Associated Press From Underwood
Right, © Lafayette

Left—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, One of the British Spokesmen. Right—Arthur Henderson, President of Disarmament Conference.

Text of Davis Speech

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 16

THE following is the full text of the statement by Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador at Large, at a meeting of the bureau of the Geneva Arms Conference:

The statement which Sir John Simon has just made contains an account of conversations in many of which I have participated. It also contains a very definite indication of the modifications which he feels should be introduced into the British draft convention to make it more generally acceptable. I am glad to be able to add my confirmation to his account of the conversations and to indorse and support the position he has taken on the important questions of substance before us for immediate decision. I am the better able to give my support to the statement which has just been made to you because, as a result of the frequent and exhaustive conversations which I have had during the last few days with Sir John Simon, we have come to the common conclusions which he has so clearly and forcefully expressed in his statement.

It is not difficult for me to state my position in this frank and unequivocal manner. The report which has been laid before you, both in its broad outlines and in many of the points of detail, is in agreement with the position of the American Government set forth in the communication which President Roosevelt addressed to the heads of governments represented at this conference last May and with the statement which I made in the general commission a few days later. In these statements my Government took the position that a disarmament convention could not properly be made an instrument for rearmament, and that qualitative equality in armaments should primarily be sought through the reduction in the armaments of the heavily armed powers, and not through acts on the part of others to attempt to build up. Under present conditions, steps are necessary in the attainment of that equality. It cannot be achieved at one stroke.

I will not attempt to restate on this or on other points the position which has been so adequately presented to you. I only wish to emphasize one point to help reassure those who are impatient or skeptical because of the long delay: from the conversations in which many of us have been recently participating, I am more than ever convinced of the sincere purpose of the heavily armed countries to make effective measures of disarmament a reality, and I would add that no treaty would be satisfactory as far as my Government is concerned, or justify our participation in a system of supervision designed to insure its faithful observance, unless that treaty contained precise provisions for such measures of disarmament.

Peace in Asia Held Assured By Reich Move

Russo-Japanese Relations and Chinese Situation Believed Eased

TOKYO, Oct. 16 (AP)—The likelihood that the German crisis might diminish Russo-Japanese tension was the uppermost thought here today. As the Government studied dispatches from its ambassadors in Europe there was feeling in Tokyo that the German situation might direct Soviet Russia's primary anxieties away from the Orient to ominous developments among her western neighbors. This, it was felt, would relieve the Russo-Japanese tension.

"The crisis affects Japan only indirectly through its effect on the Russian policy in the Far East, which is the phase we are closely watching," a foreign office spokesman said.

Agreement Held Unlikely

However, he branded as "unworthy of serious denial" reports from Europe that Germany consulted Japan prior to quitting the League of Nations.

Although the Japanese generally sympathized with their fellow seceder from the League, the spokesman declared a Japanese-German rapprochement was most unlikely.

"Certainly Japan won't take the initiative in such a move," it was said.

Foreign Minister Hirota's report on Chancellor Adolf Hitler's bombshell was presented at a meeting of cabinet leaders—not called specifically for the purpose, but one of a series of conferences in which they are reviewing the financial situation, defense problems and foreign policies in connection with the 1934-1935 budget.

Advantage to Japan

The group's deliberations were secret, but a spokesman said the conference of Foreign Office department heads had decided there was no reason to alter Japan's attitude toward the arms conference and the European situation generally because of developments in Germany.

Officials, interviewed by vernacular newspapers, pointed out the probability that China was convinced further dependence upon the League and other occidental powers in Sino-Japanese controversies would be futile, in which case settlements of the Manchurian and other Sino-Japanese issues in ways favorable to Japan would be facilitated.

There was a strong rising tone in Tokyo and Osaka markets. This was attributed first to the operators' confidence that the German crisis had improved Japan's situation, and, secondly, the subsidence of last week's Russo-Japanese war scare.

Crushed Cottonseed Total Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Cottonseed crushed in the two-month period, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, was reported today by the Census Bureau to have totaled 755,813 tons, compared with 723,920 tons in the same period a year ago. Cottonseed on hand at mills Sept. 30 totaled 589,130 tons, compared with 687,022 tons a year ago.

Washington Develops Caution On New Conditions in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

that policy may be worked out unhampered by rash commitments.

Washington, like every other capital, must wait for conversations and events to show where world policy is leading. One fixed point alone is today completely unshakable here:

Prevention Is Easier

It is that the United States must avoid any actual armed conflict in Europe. It is amazing how frequently this sentiment is expressed, high and low.

But high officials are also conscious of the nation's stake in world peace. They realize that neutrality is a difficult policy and that prevention after all is preferable. They are recording—and sharing—the view of the man and woman in the street that America must stay strictly out of conflict.

But they point out that if European hostilities were to start it would not be enough to declare neutrality, it would not be enough to cease shipping armaments to either side; there would arise such questions as "what are armaments materials?" Should cotton be shipped? Would the United States insist on unmolested passage of foodstuffs? The questions are legion, and the potentialities of involvement, exactly as in 1917, are still present no matter how passionately the American people wish to stay out.

Under such circumstances, wisdom would dictate that American efforts should be expended—as far as limits of safety allow—to prevent a conflict. That is the present aim of official policy. But the State Department must keep most of its movements secret, because of the danger of their being misunderstood and overemphasized.

Davis Acts on His Own

Mr. Phillips today had to deny that Mr. Davis had been sent any specific instructions in Geneva. Such a position, of course, implies almost unbelievable confidence in Mr. Davis's policy and discretion. The fact is that Mr. Davis and Washington have been in constant touch, working out their policy together.

In his declarations, Mr. Phillips did reveal that the Administration is not too confident about resuming the disarmament work successfully. Position is that "if it is possible to continue work for general disarmament we are ready to help," but the "if" is emphasized strongly.

Washington today is in the European crisis but not of it. The declaration of independence which the State Department saw fit to put out today has considerably watered down the suspected "commitment" which Mr. Hull's immediate and warm reaction on Oct. 14 had indicated.

One fact, however, is striking. As compared to August, 1914—or any date from 1776 to 1917, Washington is vastly more interested and involved in European affairs. It took three years of war to bring the American Government to a position of intent interest as great as that which it now occupies naturally. The world, it is obvious, has shrunk despite the efforts of all the isolationists, and peace or war is recognized as an issue vital to everybody everywhere.

Kroger Grocery Sales Gain

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Sales of Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, for its four weeks ended Oct. 7, were $16,026,851, compared with $15,977,973 for the same period in 1932, an increase of 3-10 per cent.

PICT-O-GRAMS

Answers

1. Between Brunswick, Ga., and San Diego, Calif., 2103 miles.
2. The Utes, an Indian tribe.
3. Delaware. It has an average elevation of only 60 feet above sea level.
4. One hundred and fifty years.
5. "Many in One."

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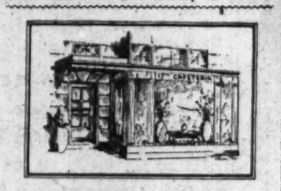

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KANN'S—Third Floor

Germany Demands Equality and Honor, Refuses Status of Second-Class Nation

Hitler Appeals to Germany To Throw Off Inferiority

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Oct. 16—The complete text of the address of Chancellor Hitler of Germany on Saturday on the disarmament question follows:

In November, 1918, in trustful faith in the assurances laid down in President Wilson's 14 points, the German people lowered their arms in the unholy struggle that had reached an end; for which, perchance, individual statesmen but certainly not the peoples could be made responsible.

The German people fought so heroically only because it was sacredly convinced of having been unjustly attacked and thereby being in the right in the fight. Other nations hardly had an inkling of the magnitude of the sacrifices which it had then, practically relying solely on itself, to bring to a stop.

If in those months the world had in a fair manner stretched out a hand to a prostrate opponent much suffering and endless disappointments would have been spared humanity. The German people suffered the worst possible disappointment. Never before has the vanquished so honestly endeavored to assist in healing the wounds of its opponents as had the German people during the long years, fulfilling dictates loaded upon them.

If all of these sacrifices could not lead to real pacification of peoples this was due solely to the nature of the treaty, which, in its attempt to render eternal the concepts of the victor over the vanquished, also had to eternalize the hatred of the enemy.

German Disappointment

Peoples could rightly have expected that from this greatest war in the world's history that a lesson would be drawn of how small, especially as concerns European nations, are the chances of possible gain in proportion to the magnitude of the sacrifices. When, therefore, in this treaty Germany was compelled to destroy her armaments to make possible world disarmament, uncounted millions believed that therein lay merely evidence that redeeming realization was making headway.

The German people destroyed their weapons. Relying upon the good faith of their former enemies, they, themselves, fulfilled the obligation of the treaties with really fanatical fidelity. Unmeasurable quantities of naval, aerial and land war material were dismantled, destroyed or scrapped. According to the wish of the dictating powers, a small professional army inadequately armed replaced the former army of millions.

Political leadership of the nation, however at this time lay in the hands of people who were spiritually rooted in a world of the victor states. The German people could rightly expect for this reason alone that the rest of the world would redeem its promise in the same manner as the German people, who in the sweat of their labor amid thousandfold distress and unspeakable privations were engaged in redeeming their treaty obligations.

No war can become the permanent condition of mankind. No peace can be the perpetuation of war. Some time victors and vanquished must find the way back into the community of mutual understanding and confidence. For a decade and a half the German people have hoped and waited for the time that the end of war would at last become the end of hatred and enmity. The purpose of the Versailles Treaty, however, did not seem to be the one to give mankind the final peace, but rather to keep it in a state of perpetual hatred. The consequences were unavoidable.

Reconstruction Mistakes

When right definitely yields to might, a lasting uncertainty will derange and arrest all normal functions of national life.

In concluding this treaty, it was completely forgotten that the reconstruction of the world cannot be vouchsafed by the slave labor of the violated nation, but solely through trustful coöperation of all, and that for this cooperative effort the elimination of war psychosis is the foremost pre-condition. It was also forgotten that the problematical question of responsibility for war cannot be cleared up historically by having the victor compel the vanquished, as the introduction to the peace treaty, to sign his confession of guilt.

The German people is most deeply convinced of its guiltlessness for the war. Other participants in this tragic misfortune may, as far as we are concerned, have the same conviction.

How much more necessary is it to emphasize everywhere that such convinced guiltlessness of all does not turn into an everlasting enmity and that memories of this worldwide catastrophe shall not be preserved artificially for that purpose—that unnatural perpetuation of the idea of the victor that the vanquished shall not create an everlasting state of inequality, and after such a prolonged malady of mankind, filling one side with understandable haughtiness and the other with bitter wrath, it is not accidental that certain consequences ensue. The catastrophic decay of economic life was followed by a no less menacing general political decay.

Consequences of War

What sense, if any, did the World War have if its consequences, not only for the vanquished but also for the victors, manifest themselves only in an endless chain of economic catastrophes? The welfare of nations is not any greater, and their political happiness and their human contentment have not really become deeper. Armies of unemployed have developed into a new class of society. And precisely as the nations' economic foundations have been shaken, so now also are their social foundations beginning to weaken.

Germany had suffered most from these consequences of the peace treaties and the general instability arising therefrom. The number of unemployed mounted to one-third of the number normally employed in the nation's productive life. That means, however, that in Germany some 20,000,000 human beings, counting in the members of families, out of 65,000,000 were without the possibility of existence and found a hopeless future staring them in the face.

It was merely a question of time when this army, economically disinherited, had become an army of fanatics who politically and socially were estranged to the world. One of the oldest lands of culture in present-day civilized humanity stood with more than 6,000,000 Communists at the brink of a catastrophe which only conceited ignorance could overlook.

Danger of "Reds"

If Red insurrection had overswept Germany like a firebrand, certainly western Europe's lands of culture would have realized that it is not immaterial whether on the Rhine and on the North Sea the outposts of the spiritually and revolutionary expansive Asiatic world empire stood watch or the peaceful German peasants and workers, who, in honest feeling of comradeship with other nations of our European culture, desire to earn their bread by honest labor. When the National Socialist movement tore Germany back from the brink of this threatening catastrophe, it not only saved the German people but also rendered a historical service to the rest of Europe.

And this National Socialist revolution only pursued one aim—to restore order within our own people, supply labor with bread for our hungry masses, proclaim the ideals of honor, loyalty and decency as the elements of morality which cannot harm us and other nations, but be of general benefit. If the National Socialist movement was not representative of that ideal conception, it could not have succeeded in saving our people from the ultimate catastrophe. The movement has remained true to its ideals, not only at the time of its struggle into power, but also when it had obtained power.

Whatever of depravity, dishonorable disposition, knavery and corruption had accumulated in our people since the unholy Treaty of Versailles, attacked and fought by us, this movement has pledged itself to the task of restoring fidelity, faith and decency to their rightful place, without regard to person.

Saving the Peasant

For eight years we have been fighting a heroic fight against the Communist threat to our peoples, putrefaction of our culture, disintegration of our art, and poisoning of our public morals. To the denial of God and defamation of religion we have put an end.

We owe Providence humble thanks for not withholding success from our fight against the distress of unemployment and for saving the German peasant. In the course of executing the program, the successful conclusion of which we predicted four years ago, 2,250,000 out of 6,000,000 unemployed have, in scarcely eight months, again been led into useful production.

The best witness for this tremendous achievement is the German nation itself. It shall prove to the world that it is guided by a régime which knows no aim but with peaceful labor and civilized culture to assist in the reconstruction of a world which today could hardly be called happy. This world, however, which we do no harm and only wish it would leave us work peaceably, has been persecuting us for months with a flood of lies and slander.

While in Germany a revolution occurred—not like the French and the Russian with their catacomb butcheries, and the murdered hostages; not like the communards of Paris or the Red revolutionaries of Bavaria and Hungary who destroyed culturally valuable buildings and art works with petroleum—but contrarily smashed not a single show window, looted no store, damaged no house — unscrupulous agitators spread a flood of atrocity tales only comparable to the lies fabricated by the same elements at the beginning of the war.

Orderly Revolution

Tens of thousands of Americans, Englishmen and Frenchmen during these months visited Germany and could with their own eyes make observations that there was no land on earth with more law and order than present-day Germany, that in no land in the world was a person's property more highly respected than in Germany, but that perhaps, also, to be sure, in no land in the world is there a sharper combat against those who, as criminal elements, believe they may freely let their low instincts vent themselves at the expense of their fellow humans. It is these and their communistic accomplices who today are attempting to set honest and decent nations at loggerheads.

The German nation has no reason to envy the rest of the world for this gain. We are convinced that a few years will suffice thoroughly to open the eyes of honor-loving citizens of other nations concerning the real value of those worthy elements, who, traveling under the effective flag of political fugitives, cleared out of the scenes of their more or less extensive economic conscienceless ness.

But what would this world say about Germany if we permitted a mock trial to be held in favor of a creature who attempted to set fire to the British Parliament, a mock trial whose only meaning could be that of placing British justice and its judges on a lower level than such a scoundrel? As a German and National Socialist I would have no interest in exerting myself in Germany on behalf of a foreigner who in England tried to undermine the State and the laws effective there or even attacks with fire the architectural symbol of the British Constitution.

Misrepresentation Alleged

And even if this subject—which disgrace we hope God may spare us from—were a German, we would not back him, but rather would deeply regret that such a misfortune had struck us, and we would harbor but only one wish namely, that British justice might mercilessly liberate humanity from such a menace. Collaterally, however, we also possess honor enough to be filled with indignation at the spectacle which, instigated by obscure elements, is intended but to shame and dishonor Germany's highest court.

We are extremely sad at the thought that by such methods nations are set at loggerheads and estranged, of whom we know that in their hearts they stand infinitely above these elements—nations whom we desire to respect and with whom we are anxious to live together in honest friendship. These noxious low-class fellows succeeded in starting the world phychosis whose inner morbid hysterical conflict may be branded as classic.

The same elements, which on one hand lament "oppression" and "tyrannization" of the poor German people by Nazi potentates, declare on the other hand, with brazen unconcern, that the Germans' pacific professions are valueless because they are uttered only by a few Nazi Ministers or the Chancellor, whereas in the nation a wild spirit is raging. Thus the German people are represented at one time as piteously unhappy and oppressed, at another time as brutally aggressive—as the case may call for.

We take cognizance, with hopeful emotion, of the assurance that the French Government, under its present chief, does not intend to wound the feelings of or humiliate the German people.

We are touched by the reference to the unfortunate but too sad truth that these two great peoples so often in history have sacrificed the blood of their best youths and men on the battlefields. I speak in the name of the entire German people when I solemnly declare that we all are imbued with the sincere wish to wipe out an enmity that, as regards its sacrifices, is all out of proportion to any possible gain.

Martial Honor Without Blemish

The German people are convinced that its martial honor in thousands of battles and skirmishes has remained clean and without blemish, exactly as we also see in the French soldier our old glory-bedecked opponent.

We and the entire German people would all be happy at the thought of sparing to the children and to the children's children of our people what we ourselves, as honorable men in bitter long years have had to witness and that we ourselves have endured in the way of misery and pain. The history of the last 150 years, through all their vicissitudes, ought to have taught both peoples one thing, namely, that the essential changes of lasting duration are no longer possible no matter how much blood is sacrificed.

As a National Socialist I, together with all my followers, decline on the very basis of our nationalistic principles to conquer the people of a strange nation who will not love us anyway by sacrificing blood and lives of those who are dear and precious to us. It would be a tremendous event for the entire humanity if the two peoples could once for all ban force from their common life.

The German people are ready for this. While we frankly claim the rights granted to us by the treaty themselves, I will say just as frankly that, beyond this, there are no more territorial conflicts as far as Germany is concerned. After the return of the Saar to the Reich only a madman could believe in the possibility of war between the two States—for which, as we see it, no moral or reasonably justifiable ground exists. Nobody can wish that millions of young lives be annihilated for the sake of a boundary correction of doubtful extent and of doubtful value.

"Reds" Only Enemy

When, however, the French Premier asks why the German youth is marching and falling in line, I reply, it is not to demonstrate against France, but to evince that political determination, and give visible evidence thereof, that was necessary for throwing down Communism and that will be necessary to hold it down. There is in Germany but one arms bearer, and that is the army. There exists for National Socialist organizations but one enemy, and that is Communism.

The world, however, must accept the fact that the German people, for their internal organization and to preserve our people from this danger, will choose those forms which alone can guarantee success. If the rest of the world digs itself in behind indestructible fortresses, build tremendous aerial squadrons, constructs giant tanks and molds enormous cannon, it cannot talk of being threatened because German National Socialists, totally unarmed, are marching in columns four and thereby are giving visible expression of effective protection to the German community of citizens.

If, furthermore, French Premier Daladier raises the question as to why, forsooth, Germany demands weapons which must later be destroyed anyway he is in error—the German people and the German Government have not demanded weapons at all, but equality.

If the world decides that all weapons, including the last machine gun, are to be destroyed, we are ready immediately to join such a convention. If the world decides that certain categories of weapons are to be destroyed we are ready to renounce them from the beginning. If, however, the world concedes certain weapons to every nation we are not ready to permit ourselves, in principle, to be excluded therefrom as a nation of minor rank.

If, in accordance with our convictions, we defend this viewpoint honorably we are more decent partners for other nations than if we were ready, in contravention of this conviction, to accept humiliating dishonorable conditions. Our signature binds the whole nation, whereas a dishonorable, characterless negotiator is only disavowed by his own people.

When we wish to make treaties with the English, French or Poles, we want from the start to make them only with men who think and act 100 per cent English, French or Polish, for we do not want pacts with negotiators but with nations.

And when we turn upon unscrupulous agitators we do so because it is not the agitators, but unhappily the nations, which have paid with blood for the sins of this world-wide poisoning. Previous German Governments trustfully joined the League of Nations, hoping to find therein a forum for the equitable adjustment of the interests of the peoples, and, before all, sincere reconciliation with former adversaries. The prerequisite for this, however, was the final recognition of the equality status of the German people.

Participation in the disarmament conference followed under the same assumption. Declassification to the rank of non-equal membership in such an institution or conference is unbearable humiliation for an honor-loving government.

In the Thick of Disarmament Negotiations

Left to Right, © Underwood; The Christian Science Monitor-Keystone; © Underwood

Left to Right—Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary; Edouard Daladier, Premier of France; Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador at Large and Head of Delegation at Geneva.

Hoover Plans Swordfish Trip

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Oct. 16 (AP)—In search of the elusive swordfish, former President Herbert Hoover and a party of friends will sail from this port Oct. 25 for a 1,200-mile cruise along the west coast of Mexico, it was announced Oct. 14 by Mr. Willitts J. Hole, owner of the yacht Samona aboard which the group will travel.

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France Consults With Powers On Policy in Crisis

Cabinet Expected to Keep Firm in Preventing Rearming of Reich

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 16—A single sentiment prevails in the whole of France today, following Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference: Whatever happens, the Reich must not be allowed to rearm, nor to violate in any way the Versailles Treaty, which remains in full force.

The French Government, The Christian Science Monitor understands, is in constant consultation with the Governments of the United States, Britain, Italy and other powers, both at Geneva and through diplomatic channels, and intends to continue to collaborate closely with them in attempting to solve what is considered here to be an extremely grave and potentially dangerous situation.

Although no official statements are yet available, it can be reliably stated that, for the present at least, the French Government does not contemplate taking any action on its own account. At this stage France is certain to devote every effort to endeavoring to maintain the common Anglo-Franco-American front against Reich rearmament, established at Geneva, and to avoid having to invoke alone the sanctions provided by the Versailles Treaty.

Arms Convention Likely

There are indications that the present French Government favors carrying on the Disarmament Conference and the elaboration of a convention which would only become effective when accepted by the Reich.

The Government's silence and apparent serenity, however, is not shared by the press. While generally emphasizing the importance of sangfroid, the Paris papers were unable to conceal the staggering effect which Germany's sudden move had on French opinion. With almost startling unanimity the press finds Germany's withdrawal from Geneva motivated by its determination to rearm and its unwillingness to accept organized arms control. It is universally felt that in so doing the Reich has dealt a serious blow not only to the cause of disarmament, but to the whole policy of international collaboration for peace symbolized by the Geneva institutions.

The semiofficial Temps sums up press opinion admirably in the following brief extracts:

Temps Criticizes Germany

"The situation is perfectly clear. Germany breaks with the conference and with the League of Nations, because it is determined to rearm, because it is resolved at any price to avoid control, which would reveal that it has already been rearming for many months in violation of the stipulations of the Versailles Treaty.

"While other nations labored to prepare for reduction of national forces in accord with Article Eight of the covenant, Germany, fully resolved to reconstruct its military power, sought to put the blame for rupture on the others. What does it gain by its move? Nothing, for in the absence of a general disarmament convention treaty, Versailles subsists in all its vigor and the powers which signed it will not allow it to be violated."

Special stress is placed on the last point by all papers as well as by official circles. In the French view the Versailles Treaty, the Kellogg and the Locarno pacts are all that remain as bulwarks of peace and security in Europe.

The following declaration in the Temps may be taken as expressing the French official view regarding the obligations which bind the Reich:

"One cannot see how such a rupture can contribute to clearing up the situation for Germany and to giving once more to the Berlin Government that liberty of action which is the object of all its preoccupations. Germany withdraws from the League of Nations, which means that from now on it will no longer collaborate with the Council and Assembly, but will nevertheless be held for two years more by its obligations vis-à-vis the international institution.

"Indeed, the first article of the Covenant reads textually 'any member of the Assembly can, after two years' notice, withdraw from the League of Nations on condition that all its international obligations, including those of the present Covenant, have been fulfilled.'

Bound for Two Years

"This text is explicit; Germany, though absent from Geneva, is held bound for two years by all the stipulations of the Covenant. On the other hand the treaty of Versailles remains in full force, with its military, naval and air clauses; the Locarno Treaty still exists, with all its guarantees for western frontiers; the Briand-Kellogg pact outlawing war internationally retains all its moral value. All these pacts and accords confirm the obligations which Germany must fulfill."

The possibility of Germany seeking to obtain recognition of its claim for equality rights through the Four-Power Pact is envisaged here, but it is recalled that this pact is not yet ratified, and that it was specified that it should be "within the spirit and framework of the League of Nations," from which the Reich has now withdrawn.

Herr Hitler's friendly advances to France in radio addresses have been appreciated here, and some papers of the Left advise cordial, if cautious, response. The majority of French opinion, however, clearly feels that Germany's belligerent acts speak so loudly that its amicable words cannot be heard.

One paper resumes the general statement when it asks: "When is Germany sincere: when its Chancellor proclaims in impressive terms its will for peace, its horror of war, its desire for entente with France, or when the Reich Government at the same moment breaks with the Geneva conference, withdraws from the League of Nations and tries to ruin hopelessly the policy of coöperation and the solidarity of nations which is the only policy of peace possible in Europe? In such circumstances it is not astonishing that the world shows surprise and even reserve and distrust in the presence of the attitude adopted by the Berlin Cabinet."

Hitler Highlights

THE German people destroyed their weapons. Relying upon the faith of their former enemies they fulfilled the obligation of the treaties with fanatical fidelity.

In concluding this treaty (Versailles) it was forgotten that the reconstruction of the world cannot be vouchsafed by the slave labor of the violated nation.

The German people is deeply convinced of its guiltlessness of the war.

When the National Socialist movement tore Germany back from the brink of this catastrophe (Communism), it not only saved the German people but rendered an historical service for the rest of Europe.

Two and a quarter million out of 6,000,000 unemployed have, in scarcely eight months, been led into useful production.

After the return of the Saar to the Reich only a madman could believe in the possibility of war between the two states (Germany and France).

The German Government has not demanded weapons at all, but equality.

The deliberate relegation of our people to an inferior class . . . is the perpetuation of a discrimination unbearable to us.

Versailles Treaty Must Go Forever, Reich Press Says

Hitler Acted in Accord With Honor, Comments Agree Unanimously

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 16—The German press comments unanimously that no other way was left to an honorable Germany but to retire from the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations. Declaring that the Versailles Treaty must be done away with forever, most statements say Germany cannot but believe that neither France nor England ever had any intention of disarming since 1919.

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, editor of the Völkische Deobechter, declares that the Reich's leader has scattered with one blow "all the fog of refined hostile diplomacy which has been laid ever thicker and thicker over Germany. . . . We all know we have again entered into the fateful hour when once again decisions of tenacity and conviction are necessary to carry through Germany's right to life."

Taken Around in Circles

The Berliner Tageblatt, declaring that Germany has been taken around in cirices and that neither England nor France desires to see Germany return to its natural position among European nations, adds: "England's policy is always directed against the strongest power on the Continent. That was Germany in 1914, and England is out to prevent the return of Germany to this position. By leaving the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations we compel the European powers to return back to the state of trouble to which we are victims . . . but the present constitution of Europe is impossible."

The Vossische Zeitung, declaring that disarmament hope and Locarno have failed, charges that "from year to year the great powers have consciously and arbitrarily raised new barriers so as to increase their arms. . . . The answer to the 14 years of Versailles has come. The renunciation of Versailles is accomplished."

The Deutsche Allgemein Zeitung comments: "Treaties threaten us with dead letters. The meaninglessness of the political situation in Europe only exists through the military preponderance that the victors strive to preserve by all means and even at the price of their word."

Grandpa's Smile

"Wal," Grandpa said, "I'll let you know,
"The Smile to Quaker Oats I owe.
"Upon my face came long ago
"The Smile that won't come off."

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To get extra rich flavor

We roast these selected oats whole. This gives even richer flavor. Then further enrich them with modern ultra violet rays. So Quaker gives you an added food value not found in other oatmeals.

Cooks faster than toast

To make the richest breakfast now the quickest, we make Quick Quaker Oats. They cook done in less time than it takes to make toast or coffee. Yet give the same supreme flavor.

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*Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. The Warner Brothers Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Petroleum Code Enforcement Is Begun by NRA

New England Board Appoints Agent to Act on Complaints

The gear in the blue eagle claw is beginning to turn the NRA enforcement machinery.

Appointment today by the New England District Recovery Board of a special agent to enforce the petroleum code sounds a warning to those who would throw a monkey wrench into the enforcement gear.

The special agent's duty is to enforce the code of fair competition for the petroleum industry. He will act on complaints regarding violations, particularly those having to do with wages, labor conditions and price cutting. Other agents to enforce the rest of the permanent codes are expected to be named in a few days.

Meanwhile, reports coming into the Massachusetts state recovery board, show that there are 96 cities and towns in the United States already represented by local compliance boards. Hearings and investigations on alleged violations are being held in an effort to secure a 100 per cent compliance with the NRA in Massachusetts.

First attempts of these boards will be to secure amicable adjustments in cases of noncompliance. If, after the cases are heard, many employers refuse to adjust the situation, the boards will immediately move for a removal of the Blue Eagle, or any other available penalty.

Simultaneous with the compliance board drive, the local NRA committees are renewing activities to urge consumers to favor concerns which display the Blue Eagle. It is pointed out that with present investigations by the many compliance boards, consumers should feel doubly assured that those displaying the stickers are coöperating with the NRA program. But, however, they are warned to note the type of banner which the concern displays since it has been found that some have put up the consumer Blue Eagle which does not necessarily mean that it is complying with membership requirements of the NRA.

One of the outstanding complaints of an NRA violation has been that employers are classing their delivery men, truck drivers, and others as "outside salesmen" in order to avoid the maximum hours provision of the NRA. This is a subterfuge attempted withing the meaning of paragraph 8 and a violation thereof, it is declared by the division.

There also are many complaints that employers are discharging their employees in wage levels above the minimum, and rehiring them at the minimum wage or without going through the hiring and firing process are reducing the compensation of employees of the upper wage levels. This is a clear violation of paragraph 7 of the NRA, the division states.

Motion Pictures

With Narratage

"The Power and the Glory," the film story that begins at the end, and with the aid of flash-backs and a narrator, works backward, is another fine picture to come to the RKO Keith Theater; a picture long looked forward to for its noveilty in technique, which is not so new as the new word "narratage" makes it seem.

It is Mr. Ralph Morgan who successfully carries the burden of the tale. He appears both in the action and as a commentator apart from it, having been lifetime friend and confidential secretary of the railway magnate whose obsequies form the opening sequences. The flash-backs are not chronologically arranged but come as scenes do come to memory—yet the irregularity combines into a well-knit continuity.

Mr. Spencer Tracy is the railroad man who began as track-walker, big, forceful, dominating; Miss Colleen Moore the wife who helps and encourages him and stirs him to ambition in his early years. Miss Moore's characterization has a depth and maturity seldom seen on the screen. Mr. Tracy is equally sincere and almost equally fine. It is an extremely impressive film, directed by Mr. William K. Howard from a story by Mr. Preston Sturgis.

The Walt Disney color comic, "Three Little Pigs," playing a return engagement, should not be missed.

Pidgin Plot

At the Keith Boston Theater, Mr. Warner Oland is doing another Charlie Chan detective picture with his usual polish. It is called "Charlie Chan's Greatest Case," and agreeably mixes comedy, suspense and love interest into a mildly pleasant concoction.

Mr. Oland's ability to achieve an Oriental make-up and to convey the quietness and inscrutability of the Chinese character stands him as ever in good stead. The scenes with his large family of Chinese children are appealing. The plot is pudgy with complications and the details of its working out not absolutely clear. The Hawaiian locale is attractively photographed. Mr. Hamilton MacFadden is the director.

Miss Heather Angel, Miss Virginia Cherrill and Miss Clara Blandick and Messrs. Roger Imhof, John Warburton, Frank McGlynn, Ivan Simpson, Walter Byron and Robert Warwick all figure without marked detonations of greatness in the cast.

Miss Barbara Stanwyck is making a personal appearance in scenes from some of her popular screen plays, and giving exactly what might be expected of her, to the satisfaction of many in the audience.

M. L.

Churches Demand Peace

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—The fourth annual New England regional meeting of the Congregational Christian churches was held here today with 600 delegates in attendance. A cablegram was sent Mr. Norman H Davis at the American Embassy in Geneva urging positive achievement in disarmament.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"ROMEO AND JULIET" (Colonial). Eva Le Gallienne and her Civic Repertory Company. 8:15.

"THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Plymouth). Pauline Lord and Walter Kingsford in Sidney Howard's comedy. The second play in the American Theater Society subscription series. 8:30.

"LET 'EM EAT CAKE" (Shubert). Just four more slices left. Goes to New York after Wednesday's performance. 8:15.

"BROTHERS" (Wilbur). National Dramatic Players present this melodrama for the first time in Boston. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—"The Power and the Glory," Spencer Tracy and Colleen Moore in impressive but rather tragic picture. The "Three Little Pigs" relieve the tension with their "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf." 10 a. m., 12:26, 2:52, 5:18, 7:44, 10:10.

BOSTON—"Charlie Chan's Greatest Case." Warner Oland in an Earl Derr Biggers story. Barbara Stanwyck on the stage. 10 a. m., 12:24, 2:08, 5:42, 8:16, 10:50.

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY—"Dr. Bull." Will Rogers as a small town doctor whose pertinent remarks delight some and scandalize others. Paramount at 9:10, 11:24 a. m., 1:58, 4:32, 7:06, 9:40. Fenway at 2:17, 4:50, 7:23, 9:56.

ORPHEUM—"Stage Mother," Alice Brady, Maureen O'Sullivan and Phillips Holmes. Charley Chase comedy. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 2:35, 6:40, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"The Way to Love." Maurice Chevalier demonstrates it with Ann Dvorak and an attractive white pup as objects. Edward Everett Horton is also in cast. Stoopnagle and Budd, of radio fame, head stage show. 11 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

Other Events

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY — Address by Brig.-Gen. John H Sherburne, "How the NRA and the NIRA Work." In Copley-Plaza Hotel. 8.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Lecture in Huntington Hall by Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee on "Births and Growths of Civilizations." series 8.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Regular meeting of the School Committee of the City of Boston in Administration Building, 7.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round Table. Lecture by Winthrop Packard, secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, on "Birds in the Garden." 8.

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE—Boston Garden. From 1 p. m. to 1 a. m. daily, starting today.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM — Lecture by A. J. B. Wace of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, on "Turkish Textiles." 3. Free guidance — "Christian Symbolism," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

BROWNING SOCIETY—Dr. Henry Hallam Saunderson speaks on "Browning and the Renaissance" at 36th regular meeting, The Vendome. 3.

KIWANIS CLUB—Meeting in Boston City Club. Capt. C. A. Abele speaks on "My Experiences as Commander of the Steamship Nantucket." 12:15.

LOWELL INSTITUTE LECTURE—Sir Frederick Whyte continues series on "Relations of East and West." Subject—"The Chinese Revolution in Its 23d year." 5.

Banks Give Millions In Massachusetts

More than $15,000,000 in dividends is being distributed to depositors in Massachusetts Mutual Savings Banks this month, according to Mr. Carl M. Spencer, president of the Savings Banks Association.

This amount goes to approximately 550,000 depositors, and "it is a significant sign of the times," he says, "that a substantial percentage of dividends now due will be left upon deposit.

"To my mind this trend clearly indicates the betterment of business and employment. It coincides with the reduced volume and amount of withdrawals, showing that we have a definite trend in the right direction. It is gratifying to note as well that every active mutual savings bank in the State has earned and paid its dividends this year as in the past. Almost 3,000,000 depositors have more than $2,000,000,000 constantly and profitably employed."

Book Reveals Godunof As Power of Early Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16—For the first time in the history of American literature, the character of Boris Godunof, the commoner who became Tsar of Russia in the sixteenth century, steps off the operatic stage and takes his place as a powerful historical figure in a biography, "Boris Godunof," by Stephen Graham, which will be issued tomorrow by the Yale University Press. This work follows the biography of Ivan the Terrible, written by Mr. Graham last year, and the two books throw considerable light on a chapter of Russian history which has been treated rather sketchily in history texts.

As a result of Mr. Graham's researches, Boris Godunof, whose enigmatic character has long been concealed by legendary material, emerges as probably the first elective monarch in the history of Europe. With the support of an assembly of "serving people," monks, merchants and magistrates invited to Moscow, Godunof became Tsar of the Russian people, instead of Tsar of the aristocratic class.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy, followed by rain; moderate south to west winds.

Maine and Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in afternoon or night; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight; Tuesday rain.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, warmer in north portion tonight; Tuesday cloudy, followed by rain.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south and southwest winds, probably becoming strong Tuesday; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday, probably followed by rain Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rains early part of week, again Thursday or Friday; warm at beginning of week; colder Tuesday, warmer Thursday, much colder at end of week.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	64	64	Minneapolis	46	64
Bismarck	32	48	Montreal	52	64
Boston	54	67	Nantucket	60	64
Buffalo	54	56	New Orleans	72	76
Calgary	24	48	New York	58	66
Charleston	74	74	Norfolk, Va.	64	68
Chicago	62	76	North Platte	36	68
Cincinnati	58	76	Philadelphia	60	64
Denver	36	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	62	90
Dodge City	42	76	Pittsburgh	48	72
Eastport, Me.	52	56	Portland, Me.	50	62
Hatteras	70	70	Raleigh	64	68
Helena, Mont.	42	44	St. Louis	58	74
Huron, S. D.	42	62	Salt Lake City	38	60
Jacksonville	74	80	San Francisco	50	72
Kansas City	48	70	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	64
Key West	80	86	Seattle	54	64
Los Angeles	54	72	Tampa	72	88
Memphis	64	82	Washington	46	76
Miami, Fla.	80	82	Williston N.D.	38	46

A—8 a. m. Oct. 16.
B—Maximum Oct. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 8:37 p. m., Tuesday 9:19 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:34 p. m.

Fusion Strategy Tests Reliability Of McKee Pledges

Campaign in New York Enters on Final Weeks of Political Drama

By Wyona Dashwood
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Verging on its climactic weeks and without abatement in the drama of its offerings, the New York City mayoralty campaign is to reach its full stride this week. It will show the candidates somewhat in this relation:

1. Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion standard bearer, hammering at the inconsistency between the official record of Joseph V. McKee and his present claims of "independence" of political bosses.

2. Mayor John P. O'Brien shouting "treason" at the Tammany district leaders who have gone over to the organization headed by Edward J. Flynn, Bronx Democratic leader, who, with Postmaster-General James A. Farley, McKee sponsor, would wrest control of the city Democratic machine from Tammany.

3. Mr. McKee deprecating the assortment of political spoilsmen who have attached themselves to his ticket, with the statement that "the public will have to apply the test; these candidates are supporting us; we are not supporting them."

Shifts of Allegiance

Mr. McKee's announcement that the many regular Democratic candidates for minor political offices who have filed petitions for place on his ticket will be neither challenged nor indorsed by him was interpreted in Fusion quarters today as further proof of the Fusion charge that the McKee slate is a disguised refuge for the professional political hacks of the down-State Democratic machine who shifted allegiance when Mayor O'Brien's defeat seemed inevitable, their aim being to make sure of their place on the city's pay roll.

Fusion strategy this week will be to show the things the McKee faction of the city Democracy did when in office which they should not have done, and the things left undone which they should have done.

Major LaGuardia started this last Friday night, when he went to the record and paired the words of Mr. McKee at Cooper Union with his action as aldermanic president during the James J. Walker mayoralty. The record, he charged, belied the McKee pledges. He recalled that at Cooper Union, Mr. McKee sympathized with the "overpatient body of taxpayers," and declared that "the budget can, and should be, reduced."

LaGuardia Makes Comparisons

Major LaGuardia found, on the other hand, that not only did Mr McKee never challenge the extravagances of the Walker régime during the whole of which he was aldermanic president, but "frequently came to the defense of these wild spending orgies." He quoted Mr. McKee as saying of the record 1930 budget that he did "not think there was an item in it that was not carefully judged."

That was the year the salary grab at City Hall, when McKee's own salary was raised from $15,000 to $25,000.

Concerning Mr. McKee's declaration against "invisible government," Major LaGuardia quoted him as saying on Sept. 13, 1932, in reply to a query on city patronage:

"I am an organization Democrat, always have been and always will be."

Petersen Retells Story Of Ice Building Fire

Howard B. Petersen, owner of the Waltham Ice Company, today retold to the Middlesex grand jury details concerning his part in the arson plot through which his buildings were burned. The jury convened in special session to consider evidence against Michael Sweeney, Barrie Norton and George Butler, in connection with the burning of the buildings.

Mr. Petersen told how he paid men to burn the buildings for insurance, and how, later, more than $6000 was extorted by the arson ring to insure its silence. Mr. Petersen recently confessed to the police his part in the plot, and appeared voluntarily before the grand jury today.

Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts — Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: American folk art, opening Oct. 11; etchings by Claude Le Lorrain; English sporting prints and books; special showing of the newly restored altarpiece by Roger van der Weyden.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court) — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sunday, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Spanish art of the twelfth-fifteenth centuries, through Oct. 31; a special showing of Graeco-Buddhistic art, through Oct. 28; French drawings of seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, through Oct. 17; drawings from the collection of Charles Loeser, through November; Japanese prints from the Duel Collection, through Nov. 13.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

The Children's Art Center—Water colors and oils by Arthur F. Musgrave, and medallions in sandwich glass by Charles J. Connick.

Goodman - Walker Gallery — "Notes in Color," by A. F. Levinson.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by contemporary American artists. Also English sporting art.

Boston Art Club—Oils and water colors Harold M. Brett and George Pearse Ennis. Through Oct. 21.

Holman's Print Shop, 8A Park Street—Facsimiles of drawings by the Old Masters.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Prints in various media by Hawaiian artists. Also etchings of Chinese fantasies and other subjects by Thomas Handforth.

Guild of Boston Artists—Fall members' exhibition. Continuing indefinitely.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of landscapes by Barbara Sears. Through Oct. 23.

Twentieth Century Club—John Reed Club exhibition of oils, water colors, etchings, and lithographs. Through Oct. 31.

Copley Society—Exhibition of landscapes, flowers, and figures in oil, and flowers in pastel, by Helen L. Nay. Through Oct. 20.

Society of Arts and Crafts — Decorated china and trays by Mrs. Mary S. Mathews and Mrs. Lillie T. Wallace. Through Oct. 28. Exhibition of needlework by the Guild of Thread and Needleworkers. Oct. 19-Nov. 1.

Grace Horne Galleries—General exhibitions.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	950kc-WEEI-316m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Market reports	El Kirkaby and his orchestra	Organ recital	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News		Rich's Orchestra	Melody Mart
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All American Boy	Dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Or	Mixed quartet	Cowboy Tom
6:00	Oklahoma Cowboys and heme sketch	Evening Tattler; records; talks	Reports; news	Buck Rogers
6:15			Political talk	Rangers sketch
6:30	Reports; sports; talk	News; pianist	Black and Blue	Vera Van, songs
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Popular program	Russian orchestra
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Comedian; quartet	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Music; talk
7:30	Grantland Rice; soloists; orchestra	Lum and Abner	Ensemble; chorus	Dance program
7:45		The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Political talk
8:00	Drama; organ	Network dramatic program	Trio; orchestra	Political talk
8:15	Stern's Orchestra		Edwin C. Hill	Viola d'amore solos
8:30	Moe and Nell	Floyd Gibbons and	Bing Crosby; Lou	As I See It
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Young Orchestra	Raymond; orch.	Hughie Connor
9:00	Greater Minstrels; soloists; orchestra	Gypsies Orchestra; tenor soloist	Agnes Moorhead	and his orchestra
9:15			Political talk	Kate Smith's Music
9:30	"As of Yore," radio operetta	Ship of Joy, with Hugh B. Dobbs	Lulu McConnell; Jones's Band	Paradis Band
9:45				Reports; news
10:00	Gene and Glenn. "Jake and Lena"	ContentedProgram. Gene Arnold	Political talk	Wayne King and his orchestra
10:15			Street of Dreams	
10:30	Rines's Orchestra	Political talk	"Greek Orator"	NRA speaker
10:45	News flashes	Political talk	Reports; news	New World Symphony
11:00	Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; news	Raymond Pugh	phony Orchestra
11:15	Midnight Frolic, vaudeville artists	The King's Jesters	and his orchestra	News Service
11:30		Paul Whiteman	Joe Haynes and	
11:45	Southern Symphonies	and his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WEEI, "The Wife Saver," household information, Alan Prescott.
10:00 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer"; Doris Tirrell, pianist.
11:15 WEEI, Radio Household Institute, Frances Lee Barton.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
11:45 WNAC, Carlile and London, pianists.

After Luncheon

3:00 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the Writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Reading Circle, readings from books and plays.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band concert, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, Talk by Mrs. Joseph B. Ely, wife of the Massachusetts Governor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "You and Your Government: National Credit for Local Needs," talk.
7:30 WNAC, James Roosevelt series; talk by local public official.
7:45 WBZ, Don Carney's Dog Stories.
8:00 WEEI, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit and orchestra, from Boston.
8:45 WAAB, Kate Smith and her Swanee Music.
9:00 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar A. Guest; Alice Mock; trio; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, California Melodies: guest screen players; Paige's Orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Dramatic sketch and Harold Stokes and his orchestra.
10:00 WAAB, "The Legend of America," historical dramatizations.
10:00 WNAC, Prof. R. E. Rogers; Maria Koussevitsky; chorus; Bavitzky's music.
10:30 WBZ, "Tessie the Typist," dramatic program.
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," with Alton Blackington.
10:45 WAAB, Howard Barlow conducting the New World Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.

Welles Is Cleared Of All Connection With Cuban Melee

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The State Department yesterday asserted that Ambassador Sumner Welles at Havana had no connection with the assembling of Cuban army officers at the National Hotel there, from which they were subsequently dislodged after a pitched battle with soldiers.

The department's statement is understood to have been prompted by the circulation of rumors in Havana of an effort to involve the embassy in the action taken by the Cuban officers last month in taking refuge in the hotel and in subsequent events.

HAVANA, Oct. 16 (AP)—Feeling between certain groups within the army and the student director was running high today as a result of the killing of a soldier, Joaquin Camejo.

He was shot by Homero Valdes, who was arrested, along with his companions, Jose Tiara, chauffeur; Ishmael Rodriguez and Rafael Pozada, students. A relative of the slain man said that Joaquin slew Valdes' brother last year.

CCC Plants Spruces In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 16—More than 11,000 white spruces and balsams have been planted on the western slope of Mount Cardigan according to Mr. John H. Foster, state forester. The work was done by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Road construction crews have rebuilt the highway leading to the trail at Wellington Falls. The road that converges upon the Mount Cardigan trail is now undergoing extensive repairs.

Another improvement includes the laying of a pipe line for drinking water from the old spring on Mount Kearsarge down to the old Halfway House, and installation of stone fireplaces for the use of hikers and picnickers. Mr. Foster also reports that a boundary survey has been made of the state reservation tract known as the Province Road tract on Mount Kearsarge.

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Austrians Prepare For New Excursion Into Stratosphere

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Since the adventurous landing of Prof. Auguste Piccard's balloon on a glacier in the Tyrol in May, 1931, stratospheric ambitions have been engaging Austrian attention.

A project has now been launched here to construct a giant balloon about 90 feet in diameter and lighter in weight than that of Professor Piccard; for it is not to be wrapped in a net, but will have the gondola attached to it directly. The gondola will have a cylindrical shape and will be fitted with a number of new patented devices and a radio short-wave sender, enabling the crew of four to report continuously to a receiving station from whatever point in space to which they may happen to drift.

The stratospheric party is to include the pilot, the constructor, Christian Lerch, builder of Austria's greatest radio sender; a meteorologist, and a radio reporter.

The costs of the construction, which will take four months, are estimated at $7000.

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DAD: And you think this one an improvement?

JACK: Honestly, Dad, it's the best coat you've ever had. Fits you well, looks well and it's got some personality about it. You've been to a new tailor!

DAD: New to me—The Fifty Shilling Tailors.

JACK: What! I know chaps who swear by them, but I never dreamt they turned out this class of stuff. I always thought they only went out after price—not quality!

DAD: That's where you're wrong. A firm such as they are, built on regular custom, has got to keep its quality up. I saw a coat I liked in the window—so I just walked in and chanced my arm. I had dozens to pick from—all in various styles—*what* a selection they've got! And the patterns would make even *you* sit up and take a little interest!

JACK: Yes, it's got real style! And look at that lovely warm lining. You've forestalled me all right this Winter, Dad.

DAD: Well, I'm not stopping you from going and getting one just as good.

JACK: Well, I know at least half-a-dozen fellows who've started going to The Fifty Shilling Tailors recently, and if they can turn me out as smartly as they've turned you out, I shall become their customer for life on the spot!

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War Preventives Based on Extent Of Public Opinion

Values of Nonrecognition as Conciliatory Policy Weighed by Hill

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The value of nonrecognition policies as instruments of international action depends upon the support they get from public opinion and upon their operation as preventive or restorative sanctions against the aggressor state, according to Dr. Chesney Hill, of the University of Illinois.

In the current issue of "International Conciliation," made public yesterday, Dr. Hill discusses policies of nonrecognition of acts of foreign powers in connection with the two outstanding cases of Manchuria and Chaco. "International Conciliation" is the monthly publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Discussing the characteristics of a nonrecognition policy, Dr. Hill says:

"It does not contemplate the use of war, force or boycott in order to make it effective. In fact, this is one of the chief advantages of the policy according to its official exponents. It is expected to be a powerful sanction for preventing an aggressor from using force and for causing the restoration to the injured state of the rights of which it may have been deprived by force. The policy depends for its effectiveness upon public opinion, conscience and moral sentiment of the world.

"Wide generalizations as to the effects cannot be made. As a restraining or restorative sanction they seem, on the whole, of dubious value. On the other hand, these policies of nonrecognition are still in an experimental stage as instruments of international action, and both the Sino-Japanese dispute and the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute present features which offer difficulties to any type of sanction. All the policies of nonrecognition require adoption by many states, in order to be effective.

"If these policies of nonrecognition prove ineffective, states must decide whether to adopt other sanctions, such as arms embargoes, economic boycotts or force, or to permit alterations in the status quo by forcible means of which they disapprove."

Literary Shrine Goes Under Hammer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

HOSTS of literary associations came under the auctioneer's hammer with the recent sale of historic Ilam Hall, Staffordshire, built by an ancestor of George Eliot, once the holiday home of Tom Moore, Lord Byron and Samuel Rogers and the scene of "Happy Valley" of Doctor Johnson's "Rasselas." Two houses and grounds were sold for £1600.

Anti-Crime Group Forges Basic Plan To Bring Reforms

Minimizes Coddling, Bail; Stresses Education—Will Meet Again

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Ambitious plans for reconvening in 1934, when members of Congress, state governors, and other officials will be urged to attend, are the initial consequences of America's first anti-crime convention which closed here Oct. 14.

The following striking recommendations were finally approved by 14 committees of the convention, representing civic, fraternal, professional, and political activities.

1. Appointment and removal of heads of police departments by nonpolitical, nonpartisan boards of five members appointed by the chief executive of a municipality. Too often, it was said, police chiefs changed with each succeeding administration. Further, such officials are often influenced by political pressure when their job becomes one of the plums in the party-spoils system.

Favors Less Coddling

2. Greater severity and discipline in the handling of prisoners, reëstablishment of flogging in cases of more serious nature, and the refusal of bail to persons convicted of criminal offenses, were favored.

It was shown that in the discipline of prisoners many returned to prisons, where the radio and other entertainments made life more like a semisocial club than a place of reform. Prisoners out on bail, after having been convicted, often jumped their bail, placing the state to considerable expense for bringing the man back to justice or eventually eluding it.

3. Establishment of a department of applied education, was urged with a secretary as a member of the President's Cabinet, and with the department throwing realistic light on the major national problems.

Among these problems were listed: narcotic drugs, abuse of alcohol, lawlessness, crime, racketeering, kidnapping, production, distribution, business cycles, depressions, unemployment, development and perpetuity of American institutions. To pay the expenses of such a department the funds, or a portion of the funds, were to be derived from taxes on traffic in alcoholic beverages.

4. Establishment of an institute of criminology to be located in Washington.

Responsibility for Youth

The convention favorably received and adopted without debate recommendations of the educational committee that every community in the United States should assume full responsibility for its youth to at least 18 years of age, and the responsibility should include sympathetic guidance to offset antisocial problems over the radio, before parents' clubs, service clubs, churches and other organizations, and that colleges should make a more thorough study of crime causes, and deal with the practical operations of political parties by offering courses in applied citizenship and political debates.

Finally, the convention unanimously accepted recommendations that the press should avoid the exploitation in sordid manner of spectacular murders, murder trials and similar sensations, and should emphasize arrests and convictions; that the screen should omit the production of gangster plays, mystery plays where the gun was a weapon for murder, sex plays degrading youthful minds, and productions holding up American laws to ridicule; that the radio should omit acts, scenes and sketches which might serve as schools of crime for immature minds, especially susceptible children.

The convention suggested that the Department of Justice should, through the screen and radio, keep the American public posted on crime conditions, and that weekly figures noting arrests and convictions should be publicized.

Fewer Chimneys for Them to Sweep

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

Ask Gas Men to Employ Their Boys

'Sweeps' Request Jobs for Their Sons

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Chimney sweeps in England are apparently determined to see that their sons keep in the "fire" business despite the rapid disappearance of sooty flues before the advance of gas and electricity.

At a recent meeting of the British Commercial Gas Association at Bournemouth the sweeps sent a letter and a deputation asking the Gas Association to give special consideration to their sons, when distributing jobs. It was pointed out that the sweep's job was generally handed down from father to son, but that the increased use of gas fires had put many sweeps and their sons, out of work. If it continued, it was said, there would be nothing for the sons to do.

It is expected to be a long time before the profession of chimney sweep disappears altogether, but the extent of the contraction is illustrated by the case of one sweep here, who now sweeps four chimneys in a hotel where he used to sweep 210.

Berg Kidnaping Lawyer In St. Louis Is Disbarred

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 16 (AP)—The Missouri Supreme Court today disbarred Paul Richards, St. Louis attorney, alleged "go-between" in the kidnaping of Mr. Alexander Berg, wealthy St. Louis fur dealer.

The proceedings charged Richards collected $1000 to represent Mr. Berg and his family in negotiations for the fur man's release and then arranged to collect for himself $10,000 of a $50,000 note the kidnapers had forced Mr. Berg to sign, contingent upon the abducted man's release.

Muskrat House Costs Power Company $4583

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 16—An industrious muskrat built a winter home in 1928 that has just cost the Bellows Falls Hydroelectric Corporation $4583. This amount was awarded to Mr. Reginald B. Brackett of Charlestown, N. H., who brought action against the power company in a claims case before the New Hampshire Superior Court.

Mr. Brackett was thrown from the seat of his mowing machine on June 27. From the evidence presented, the defendant corporation in raising its dam in 1928 caused Mr. Brackett's land to be overflowed, with the result that it became a colony for muskrats. Burrowing under the soil to erect their houses they so undermined the land that while mowing one of the plaintiff's horses fell through a pothole, throwing Mr. Brackett from the machine, as a result of which he was temporarily incapacitated.

Capital Administration Net

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Capital Administration Company, Ltd., reports as of Sept. 30 net assets equal to $1,697.83 per $1000 of outstanding debentures, $54.94 a share of preferred stock, and $1.26 a share of class A stock.

Squaws Win Archery Contest From Braves at Cherokee Fair

Indians Gather for Athletics, Dances and Exhibits at Twentieth Annual 'Powwow' on Bank of Oconalufty Creek in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—On the picturesque banks of Oconalufty Creek, where decades ago the council fires of the Cherokee nation burned brightly and tom-toms beat their accompaniment to the tread of moccasined feet, the twentieth annual Cherokee Fair was held here recently.

One event in particular brought joy to the near-by village of Painttown, and that was the archery contest, which was won by squaws! The successful Indian maidens outscored the men contestants by 100 points, something that had never before occurred in the history of the Cherokee nation.

The entire week was filled with color and activity. From the villages of Birdtown, Painttown, Wolftown, Big Cove, and Cherokee, and from the slopes of the Great Smokies, remnants of the once powerful Indian nation assembled for a season of fun, frolic, athletic contests, and dances, and the inspection of the exhibits which had been assembled. Modern clothing was cast aside for the time being and the celebrants were bedecked with costumes of ancient design and with beads and Indian trinkets.

The "Pale Faces" who attended the fair were impressed by the picturesque appearance of these original Americans, and especially by the bearing of the elders among them who still lean toward the traditions of the Cherokee tribe.

The most striking example of the older Indian was Nancy George, 99-year-old squaw, who came out of the hills to pay her annual visit to the fair. She has repeated the journey every year since the harvest festival was inaugurated. She follows every Indian tradition, and goes shoeless in summer and in winter. When the weather is extremely cold, she dons a pair of woolen socks.

Carl Standingdeer, another who retains the traditions of his tribe, was also present. He has long been an archer of note and this time he saw his wife shoot arrows from a locust bow and defeat her men opponents.

E. W. Gibson Seeks Seat Left by Senator Dale

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Oct. 16 (AP)—Rep. Ernest W. Gibson (R.) of Vermont announced today that he is a candidate for the seat of the late Senator Porter H. Dale.

Vermont statutes require an election to fill a vacancy caused by the passing of a senator. Mr. Gibson said he felt he should resign soon so that both the senatorial seat and the seat in the House made vacant by his resignation might be filled at one election, giving Vermont a full delegation for the opening of Congress in January.

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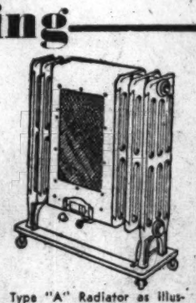

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John Barker & Compy. Ltd., Kensington, London, Eng.

The Children's Page

Fifty-Fifty Adventures

By ANNE M. HALLADAY

[Emeline Davis, Ruth and Sue Blackmer, with Aunt Chloe in charge, have come to the island to close the Davis summer cottage for the winter. The little girls are eager for adventure, without any boys around, too, but a boy, Bob Martin, turns up and proves quite useful, after all. He succeeds in rescuing Snubbins from his tree-top perch, and then hands over a string of beads which he has found on the shore. As the beads had been left on the porch, three astonished little girls listen to Bob's explanation.]

Chapter Five

THE three little girls were as red-faced and uneasy as Bob when they realized that Emeline had almost accused him of taking the beads. Everyone was relieved when the back door slammed and Aunt Chloe bustled around the corner of the house to stand before them shaking the now dry dish towels.

"Emmy chile, don' you know no better'n to hang out towels without no clo'sepins. Always there's a breeze whissin' 'roun' Gull lake. I tole you where they was."

Emeline wheeled toward Aunt Chloe in her astonishment.

"Why, I did hang them up with clothespins."

"Now, now, Miss Emmy," Aunt Chloe shook a brown finger at the little girl. "You tells me you used clo'sepins and I finds the towels all strewed along the groun' and nary a pin nowhere."

"But I did—" Emeline started.

"Honest she did, Aunt Chloe," Sue was quick to defend her friend.

"Well," it was Ruth's turn to burst forth, "if this isn't the craziest place I ever heard of! Boats disappear and appear again, Sue leaves her beads on the rail and—and we find them on the shore, Emeline hangs out the towels and the clothespins melt away, and—"

Ruth went on in spite of Emeline's nudging.

"And we hear strange voices all over the island. It's a good thing we're leaving tomorrow I think."

But Aunt Chloe still couldn't believe it and stood looking first at one and then at the other.

In their discussion, none of them had noticed the sparkle that had come into Bob's eyes until he laughed aloud.

Emeline wheeled upon him:

"You did it—you did it to fool us!"

But Bob was shaking his head between laughs.

"No I didn't, but I guess I know who did do it."

"Who?" the three little girls chorused.

"Well, if you'll hang the towels up again with clothespins perhaps I can show you." Bob looked into the trees.

Aunt Chloe, now as curious as the rest, spoke to Emeline.

"Fetch some pins, will you, honey?"

And fetch some Emeline did with an excited bang and slam of the back screen door.

As she was pinning them above the towels, Sue steppepd to the line.

"I'll hang my beads here too so that they'll dry out."

"Now let's hide somewhere," Bob directed as Emeline finished.

"The back porch," suggested Emeline, still a little questiony. "Where shall we watch, where will he come from?"

From the Sky

"From the sky," Bob chuckled again, then his face grew serious, "and do I hope he comes!"

Only the wind in the tall beeches could be heard as the children crouched to wait behind the high rail of the screened porch.

Then Bob stiffened and raised his finger as a distant,

"Caw! Caw! Caw!" came from the far end of the island.

"That's only crows," snorted Ruth.

"Sh!" Bob whispered as the sound drew nearer, "keep down!"

Ruth was right. It was only a flock of crows, but, as Ruth said afterward, "such crows!"

For as the black wings flapped above them to come to rest in the pines along the cliff, one broke from the rest and flew lower—then dropped from them entirely to light in the tree above the clothesline.

"Jim!" whispered Bob. "That's Jim, look!"

By this time the sleek-winged fellow was half poising above, half walking along the clothesline.

"Oh!" gasped Sue, holding her breath to keep back her giggles, "the little rascal!"

For, one by one, Mr. Crow was picking at the clothespins and one by one as they dropped he picked them up and flew to a hollow at the back of the cottage. Then when the pins were gone, he spied Sue's beads.

Bob started to the rescue but Sue held him back.

"I twisted them on the line," she whispered.

But Bob was already standing.

Jim Listens

"I've been lookin for him for a week," he said. "Sit still and I'll see if he will come to me. That's my mother's pet crow." At that the boy made a low coaxing sound with his voice.

"Jim! Ji-m-m!"

The bird sat still and listened. Then to the astonishment of the group on the porch a voice answered:

"What? What? What?"

"Preserve us!" cried Aunt Chloe dashing into the kitchen and throwing an apron over here head.

Slowly Bob opened the door and stepped to the ground.

"Hello, Jim! Hello, fellow!" he called holding out his hand with some corn from his pocket on it. "Come Jim! Come Jim!"

At first the bird lifted his wings as though to fly away, but as the boy stopped he circled and lit on his shoulder.

Bob kept coaxing until he was able to lift his hand and grasp the bird by the feet.

"Oh!" the little girls were glad to be able to cry out at last.

"May I bring him in there?" Bob asked.

Sue held the screen open for him.

"Crackemy!" Bob exclaimed when he had the bird safe, "but my mother will be glad to see Jim again!" Then he told the girls the story. How his mother had had Jim since he was tiny. How she had taught him to say a few things and how, since they had moved to Gull Lake just a month before, the bird had become restless—so restless, in fact, that he had flown off to join the wild crows.

"We thought perhaps he was gone for good," Bob stroked the black feathers and the crow began to do a little teetering dance upon his arm.

"Well, you've certainly solved a mystery for us," Emeline laughed.

"Yes, and I guess I'll have to solve some of the others," Bob grinned, "for one thing, I think Jim has seen those beads before. He loves sparkly thinks and always picks at mother's and carries off her thimble, and as you see, he has a weakness for clothespins. Then," the boy went on as though to get it all over at one saying, "I ran off with your boat yesterday."

"Yes, but that was to bring the milk," Emeline defended him.

"Partly," laughed Bob, "and partly because I couldn't get home in my canoe in that wind. Captain Brown told me to. He knew you couldn't use it. I thought he had told you though."

"Oh," exclaimed Emeline, "that was what he was talking about after I left the pier that first evening."

Bob nodded.

"Anyway," he spoke at length, "I'm no end obliged to you for helping me catch Jim."

"And we're no end obliged to you for helping us get Snubbins," answered Emeline.

The boy laughed again.

"It was sort of fifty-fifty wasn't it?"

"And everybody's happy," added Emeline as the boy started home.

So it was that after their trip was over and Emeline and the twins and Aunt Chloe were home once more, they had an adventure worth telling about. As they gathered the family about the table to listen, Aunt Chloe insisted upon staying in the background to vouch for the truth of their story.

Emeline was more than pleased to see her brother Bill's eyes open wider and wider with interest as she told her tale, and to hear his exclaim at the end:

"Say, I'd like to have been there! I'd like to meet that Bob Martin. We'll have some slick times next summer," exclaimed her brother Bill.

But Emeline thought that he was going to spoil it all when he added:

"You see, Sis, boys do furnish the adventure."

"Yes," Emeline was quick to admit, but just as quick to add, "but the girls furnish the boats and the cats and the beads and the clothespins."

"All right, all right," Bill threw up his hands and winked at the twins, "we'll make it fifty-fifty, how's that?"

"Fine!" answered Emeline with a little giggle of surprise in her own delight at accepting Bill's suggestion.

[The End]

Drawn by Gertrude Roberts Sullivan for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

For, One by One, Mr. Crow Was Picking at the Clothespins.

The Adventures of Waddles

1.
WHAT IS THAT NOISE LIKE DRIVING RAIN,- THAT CLATTER ON MY WINDOW PANE?
2.
I SLOWLY RAISE THE SHADE. WITH GLEE THREE LIGHTED PUMPKINS GRIN AT ME.
3.
"WHAT HO!" I CALL AND RUN OUTSIDE; THE PUMPKINS HAVE NO TIME TO HIDE.
4.
BEHOLD! NO GOBLINS HERE CONVENE, BUT DUCKLINGS; AND IT'S HALLOWE'EN!

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

What to Put On the Bird Table?

Have you a bird table? And if so are you looking forward to many feathered visitors this winter?

If you want to give and to get still more pleasure from the birds during the cold months, you should study their individual tastes in food, and not imagine that crumbs on Monday, crumbs on Tuesday, crumbs on Wednesday, and so on back to Monday again, will alone draw all the fastidious little fellows to your garden.

Some birds, such as the various kinds of tits, prefer suet, coconuts and peanuts. Saw the ends of the coconuts off, and string the peanuts on a string like a necklace of beads. Soft-billed birds like chopped meat, meal-worms, and ants' eggs, while breadcrumbs (dry, not soaked in water), maize, canary seed, millet seed, wheat and barley-meal, currants, raisins, dates, the various foods sold for game, poultry, and parrots, sunflower seeds (which can be bought from corn merchants if you have not got them in your garden), boiled potatoes, and chopped apples, will all find thankful consumers.

When the weatner is frosty see that your bird table is well provided with fatty and oily food which produce warmth, such as bacon, lard and suet.

You will generally find a good supply of scraps left over at the end of a meal which will make a tempting dish for the outdoor visitors, if collected together, but which otherwise would be thrown away.

At all seasons when food is given water should be supplied as well.

Adjidaumo, the Red Squirrel

ONE chilly autumn morning, when mist veils drifted through the forest ways, Adjidaumo, the Red Squirrel ran nimbly down the trunk of an ancient oak tree, and poked his head into a hole under its roots. A moment later he reappeared and began to scrape soil and leaves and moss over the entrance. He was very anxious that none of the forest folk should find that hole, for he had spent many days filling it with nuts against the coming of the lean time. True he had two other hiding places, but this was the biggest.

Having covered the hole to his satisfaction, Adjidaumo ran back up the tree, and taking an acorn from a fork in the branch began to eat it. A pretty little fellow he looked sitting there on his haunches, his bushy tail curving upward, his ears cocked to catch the faintest sound, and the nut held in his forepaws close to his white breast.

His method of reaching the kernel was very simple. He bit off the narrow end of the nut, split the husk, and there it was! Nut followed nut in swift succession till Adjidaumo's appetite was satisfied. Then after a careful toilet, he vanished within the hollow trunk. Here in the Moon of Strawberries, he had first opened his wondering eyes to a world made young again. Here, with his tail curled round him for a blanket, he would spend his first winter.

Peaceful Slumbers

For some time Adjidaumo slumbered peacefully, while the north wind howled through the groaning trees. Then one day the sun warmed the trunk of the old oak, and roused the squirrel from his dreams. He uncurled himself lazily, and leaving his warm bed of leaves and food chippings, went out onto the branch.

The forest lay silent and brooding: the air was crisp and keen and Adjidaumo suddenly realized he was very hungry. He ran lightly down the trunk to the hole under the roots of the old oak—but someone had been there before him! He thrust an inquiring head into the hole, but withdrew it hastily and raced back up the tree. Pah-Hee the Porcupine was in possession, and for him Adjidaumo had a wholesome respect.

Pah-Hee had found that hidden store on a night when the cold stars shone down on a frozen world. He had tunneled inside, and having eaten all he could find, had claimed it for a dormitory.

When Adjidaumo had recovered from his surprise, he bethought himself of the hole in the bank over the pine ridge. He would go and get some food from there. But when he got to the bank, he could not find the hole. Nor could he remember exactly where it was. If he had been an older and a wiser squirrel, he would not have chosen that bank, for under the tree the soil was sodden, and the winter rains caused miniature landslides. In such a landslide Adjidaumo's provisions had been engulfed, and so, although he searched long and anxiously, he found no trace of them.

And now the clouds had covered the sun, and the wind was blowing keenly. Under his furry coat his squirrel's heart beat fast. He was so hungry, but he didn't want to get caught in a flurry of snow. Fortunately on the way back to the oak he espied a young tree, and having made a hasty, hearty meal of its sweet tender bark, he scampered back to bed. It was well that he did so, for that night the snow came, and there followed a long, desolate period for the creatures of the forest.

One day in April, when the promise of spring was wakening everything, Adjidaumo went off to the old and wind-twisted pine where his third and last supply of food was lodged. Soon there would be tender shoots to eat, and juicy buds: a welcome change from dry nuts. But in the meantime he was very hungry, and he did so hope that no one had found this supply, which he had hidden away in the deep cleft of the pine, just where its largest branch met the trunk.

Roguish Eyes

Easily and gracefully the squirrel swung from branch to branch, from tree to tree, until he came within sight of his goal. Then he halted suddenly, and his black eyes grew bright with anger, for he could just see a bushy tail waving in the pine tree, and to his sharp ears came the sound of nuts being cracked. Another squirrel was pilfering his stores!

Like a flash of light, Adjidaumo swept up the pine tree, but as he reached the cleft where his store was hidden, he was somewhat disarmed. A charming little lady squirrel was gazing down at him from the branch above his head. Her roguish eyes twinkled, and she was obviously prepared to scamper off through the tree-tops. Adjidaumo's anger melted away. Perhaps this little lady was hungry too. He would ask her to share his nuts, for he could see there was still a good store tucked away in the cleft.

The little lady accepted his invitation, and that was the beginning of their partnership.

His Master's Hand

When Jane spent her vacation on her grandfather's farm she enjoyed Bob's constant companionship outdoors. Bob was grandfather's water spaniel, a beautiful brown in color and Jane loved him very dearly. Grandfather had taught Bob many things that made of him a more pleasant companion than he'd have been otherwise. Bob never rushed through doors uninvited, never jumped on Jane with his paws and never seized food even thought it was quite within his reach.

Jane learned a valuable lesson from Bob before she went home—a lesson she never forgot.

One day she and Bob spent the entire morning by the stream. Bob enjoyed the water and never tired of going into the stream after sticks Jane threw into the water for him. When Jane waded in the shallow water Bob swam about in the water with her.

When noon time came Jane was hungry. She was sure Bob was hungry, too. There would be milk, eggs and homemade ice cream at the house for Jane and a big bone, perhaps, for Bob.

At the house Jane found Uncle Jim, grandfather's brother who had come in from the city to visit. Bob had never seen Uncle Jim. After speaking in a friendly way to Bob, Uncle Jim picked up Bob's bone and handed it to Bob. Bob looked solemnly at the bone and then as solemnly at Uncle Jim as though to say, "I'm sorry, Sir but I cannot accept the bone from you."

Uncle Jim laughed.

"A smart dog, indeed. Never takes food except from his master's hand."

Then Uncle Jim stroked Bob's silky brown head tenderly and reflectively.

"Never takes food except from his master's hand," he repeated, "Well, we can all learn from you, Bob."

Jane listened and understood exactly what Uncle Jim meant and remembered it always. It helped her to choose the good, true and beautiful things from the books she read, from the thoughts expressed about her, indeed from everywhere.

A Wish

I wish I were a lighthouse
With a single golden eye,
Standing in the wind and rain,
Watching ships go by.

I'd like to be a lighthouse
With feet on solid rock;
All day upon my granite knees
The singing waves would knock.

In every storm I'd stand there,
And every boat that passed
Would blow its whistle, meaning
They'd got by safe at last!

ELEANOR A. CHAFFEE.

The Mail Bag

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Snubs, Buzzy and Sponge:

My "mother" tells me all about you and I sit perfectly still with my face right close to her cheek while she talks very low. You see, when she talks low then I know that what she is saying is meant just for me so I sit very still and listen.

From my name you may think I am a lamb—but you are wrong—I am a canary bird. My "mother" of course is what a cat or dog would call a mistress.

While my "mother" is writing this I am sitting on her shoulder but in another minute I think I will hop down on her desk, where I like to walk around. What I like best of all though is a race. Oh, but that's fun. When my "mother" opens the door of my cage I fly to a certain picture, then she comes over and I quickly fly to another. The race doesn't last long for of course my "mother" has only legs while I have wings.

I've heard friends and visitors say I am a very remarkable bird. I don't know just what that means, but I am a very happy bird and my "mother" says I'm a very obedient one. When she wants me to go back in my cage she lifts it down and puts it on a certain table. When she does this I know I have to go in and I go.

I don't want to seem boastful, but before closing I want to tell you that I hear everyone say I am a beautiful singer. I like especially to sing when someone is singing on the radio, and I try to sing louder than they do.

Well this is a long letter for a little fellow, so I will close with love from my "mother" and myself to you all. "Lammie."

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor. I am six years old and in BI grade at school. My Daddy works in the movies and knows all about the tricks they do to make things seem real that are only make believe.

I would like to hear from any little boy or girl who is interested in the movies.

Would David T. who lives in England write to me? I attended the Monitor Exhibit here in Los Angeles last year and received a letter, signed David T., England, but I lost the letter so could not write. I go to a Christian Science Sunday School and read the Children's Page and love the Monitor. Eugene F.

The following would like to receive letters:

Helen Anne U. (8), Brooklyn, New York—From all over the world.

Carolyn F. (9), Richmond Heights, Missouri—Especially from Germany, France and Holland.—Hobby, collecting foreign dolls.

Phyllis A. (10), South Gate, California—From all over the world.

Dorothy Y. (11), Shirehampton Bristol, England.—From all over the world. Interested in swimming, music and cycling.

Margaret Jane E. (11), Crawfordsville, Indiana.—Fond of animals, and lives on a farm.

Key to International Alphabet Puzzle

The pictures for Australia published last week represented:

(1) Gold. (2) An emu. (3) A kangaroo. (4) A native. (5) A teddy bear or koala. (6) A kookaburra.

Out in the Sun

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The Home Forum

Borderij Van de Witte

THE first time I called at the farm, I was ushered straight through the house into the best room. I did not enter by the front door. That is a privilege denied to the likes of me. The Queen, now, well—perhaps not even the Queen because, knowing her country people, she might not expect it. But, anyway, I was allowed—even requested—to sit on one of the best mahogany chairs, upholstered in red plush. I sat timidly, and only on the very edge, because I'd been told that Dutch women always sit bolt upright to avoid wearing out the backs of their chairs.

The room had big windows, tight closed, of course, to prevent the dust from coming in, their blinds drawn to exclude the sunshine. But the frilled white muslin curtains were spotless and so lovely that I wanted to feel them with my cheek, only I dared not touch them.

There was a huge wooden linen-cupboard in one corner and a small table under one window. This table was a mystery to me at first and, while exchanging pleasantries with Vrouw de Witte, I was eyeing it. It had something bumpy on it and this was concealed by a thick black net with a colored embroidered edge, for all the world like a conjuror's table. I half expected my hostess to dash off the cloth and display a couple of rabbits or a palm tree. But no such entertainment was forthcoming. Perhaps I was not careful to conceal my curiosity, or perhaps Vrouw de Witte was anxious to show her treasures; at any rate, she presently took off and folded the lacy cover, disclosing a tray laden with a pretty china tea service, a little china stove in which to stand a candle and a small vase containing six little silver spoons with flower-shaped handles. Each spoon had a different flower.

There were no pictures in this room and the only attempts at decoration on the central red-plush-covered round table were a vase of artificial flowers and a shaving-set. Yes, truly! There was a shaving-set consisting of swing mirror, soap bowl and brush, all compact and neat—and *never* used. It had been given to the farmer by a smart, town-dwelling cousin. Not that de Witte does not shave. He is, in fact, clean-shaven; but he prefers a mirror over the pump and soap in a broken-handled cup.

* * *

Oh, I was nearly forgetting the little old wooden lectern in the corner. This held the family Bible (also covered, but with a white crocheted, fringed mat) which I asked to see. Reverently I held that lovely old leather book with big gold clasps and lock. Reverently I turned its brown pages that looked so familiar, although in a strange language.

And *then* she introduced me to the floor!

It was light brown-stained wood, and she had stained it herself. I congratulated her on her cleverness and wondered where I had seen the design of the "graining" before. I was puzzled at its familiarity. The same little picture was repeated in lines all over the floor. Now where—? Vrouw de Witte, watching my expression, was laughing shyly, politely, proudly. Wait, let me see—I've got it! On the bathroom floor, when I've walked about with wet feet.

Can it—? Is it—?

I shouted triumphantly: "It's made by a bare foot!" She nodded. "Yes," she said, "I stained the floor; and, while it was still wet, I made my man walk up and down it in straight lines." How about that for Dutch ingenuity?

* * *

After this, I was welcome to go into the farmhouse at any time, especially when I showed my preference for sitting in the living room or barn to the best parlor.

The living room is a lovely big one, but the de Wittes complain that a lot of fuel is needed to keep it warm in winter.

There are several pictures of prize cattle on the walls of this room and two framed tapestries, such as every young Dutch peasant girl makes. One of these was done by the farmer's wife herself and the other by her aunt. Of the two, I prefer the aunt's. She has chosen a pheasant and ivy design and used beautifully-blended, soft, green and brown colorings. Her niece has been a little more daring and gone in for a bright golden pheasant, sitting on a vine bearing violet grapes and the most vividly emerald green leaves I've ever seen on a grape vine!

There is the usual bed in the wall near the fire-place. The smaller children sleep on a shelf above their parents, so one can imagine that winter nights in the de Witte ménage are at least warm.

The dominating feature of the living room is the fireplace. The wooden chairs and red woolen-cloth covered table would be ordinary in England, but the fireplace—! Over the mantelshelf is a large, faintly-colored picture on creamy tiles. It is a haymaking scene, showing the peasants at work, gathering and loading the hay, with farm and windmill in the background. Below this is the narrow, lace-bordered mantelshelf and then the big, open place for peat fires. It is whitewashed inside and has room for hams and sausages to hang. In the middle at the back is a wonderful, beaten-iron picture of King Solomon greeting the Queen of Sheba! It is dated 1667 and bears the initials of the family that owns the estate on which the farm stands. On each side of this imposing arrangement are two little windows, through which the farmer may peep to see "how it is with" the young calves, lambs, piglets and chicks in the adjoining barn. The rest of the wall about the fireplace is covered with small blue-and-white tiles, depicting various scenes in the work of the farmer.

* * *

In the summer the family finds it cooler and more convenient to live in a sort of outhouse, a large two-roomed place, furnished even more plainly than the living room. It also has an attractive fireplace of red bricks, the mortar between which, like that of the brick floor, is painted white. Being a "summer" house, the windows and doors are left open and the crisp, frilly curtains blow softly. It is pleasant there on a summer evening. De Witte is sharpening a scythe on a little grindstone. Govert has time to join the children as they play noisily on an improvised swing attached to the big, wooden wheel where the beans hang to dry. Laida, the farm girl, is whitening the klompen ready for the morning. I stand sideways on the door-ledge and talk to those outside, to de Witte and Laida, Govert and the children if they come near; and I talk to Vrouw de Witte, inside, preparing the evening meal of thick sandwiches of wholemeal bread (from their own grain) and butter or cheese. The "sandwiches" made, they are divided and piled on the clean white table before each chair. Four for de Witte, Govert and Jan, three for Vrouw de Witte, Laida and Betsi; only two for blue-eyed Jaanje, the baby of the family, with such red cheeks and silky fair hair.

A big jug of buttermilk and seven mugs are placed in the center and all is ready.

"Eet is klaar," calls the farmer's wife. Then, first washing hands at the brass-funneled pump and leaving klompen at the door, the family enters, walking silently in their thick, black woolen stockings. Then, bowing heads in grateful thanks, the peasants begin their evening meal.

A. P.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Foreign	
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages 7½c

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	United States	
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages 4c
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Song I Made

I do be hearin' the cricket speakin'
In the long nights,
An' the wind whistlin' at my door
An' I have a song that I do be
singin'
Deep down in my heart's core.

'Tis a song I made for a weeshie lad
Long, long ago,
An' I watchin' him sleepin'
In the embers' glow.

There's many a harvest come and
gone
Since my ladeen roved with men
Who work for gold in a far land,
But every now and then—

I do be hearin' the cricket speakin'
In the long nights,
An' I do be singin' the song I made
To a weeshie lad again.

NEIL FITZGERALD.

Neil Munro's "Ain Folk"

The first historical novelist of his time, he was content to keep his "ain folk happy and his books safely paddocked amongst them, north of the Tweed. In his later years publishing rarely and enjoying out of Scotland and possibly England a reputation about as well known as was Francis Thompson's in 1907. Book buyers in this country who batten on the works of Sabatini, or who, two decades ago, were as æolian harps to the light airs of Stanley Weyman, have never heard of Neil Munro, and gustate with serenity and pleasure the barely comparable printed matter of far lesser men. That this should be so is in no small part his own responsibility, for there is, upon the surface nothing that is universal in the appeal of Munro's finest novels, a fact which in some fashion constitutes the chief contributing agent of their singular and poignant charm. They require of their readers some touch of the blood of the Gael, some slight hereditary interest in the long but never wearisome tragedy of the Stuarts, and to abet their spell, a little scholarship. The same requirements one finds necessary to the fullest enjoyment of "Kidnapped" or "David Balfour," save that these less glamorous writings, being Lowland chronicles, are less abstruse to the non-Gaelic mind.

"John Splendid," "The New Road," and "Doom Castle," titles which form a trilogy of his best novels, assume perhaps an interest in the fortunes of The White Rose and the triumphant opposition of the Hanoverians that is not, with justice, to be expected in any reading public save his own. But were these books less genuine literary achievements, were they, to borrow from the Butterfly, "plums from our puddings to peddle in the provinces," it is quite possible that sales that substantial modern equivalent for the bays, would long since have come fluttering about his head from this country. But Munro never courted them, and his "ain folk," to the avowedly shortsighted regret of those of us who would like to have seen his name screaming from every literary supplement on this side of the Atlantic, his "ain folk" for thirty years satisfied his heart and his pocket with an appreciation bred of generations of closely woven sympathetic understanding and the few shillings demanded by his publishers. Undoubtedly, it is well that this should have been so. For when, in some cosmic period of reorganization and analysis, the genuine literature of the world is collected, dusted and returned, classified, to the country from whence it took its genesis, at least three novels by Neil Munro will stand, with Scott's and Stevenson's, among the signally elect of Scottish letters.—CAMERON ROGERS, in "Oh Splendid Appetite." (New York: John Day.)

The Fires of Autumn

Much as I regret the passing of summer, I cannot help rejoicing in the first autumn days, days so cheerful and so very much alive. By November the freshness has left them; one's thoughts go backwards regretfully to August or forward hopefully to April; but while October lasts, one can still live in the present. It is in October that one tastes again the delights of the fireside, and finds them to be even more attractive than one had remembered. . . . In the country we have always burnt logs, with the air of one who was thus identifying himself with the old English manner, but in London never—unless it were those ship's logs, which gave off a blue flame and very little else, but seemed to bring the fact that we were an island people more closely home to us. Now wood fires are universal. . . .

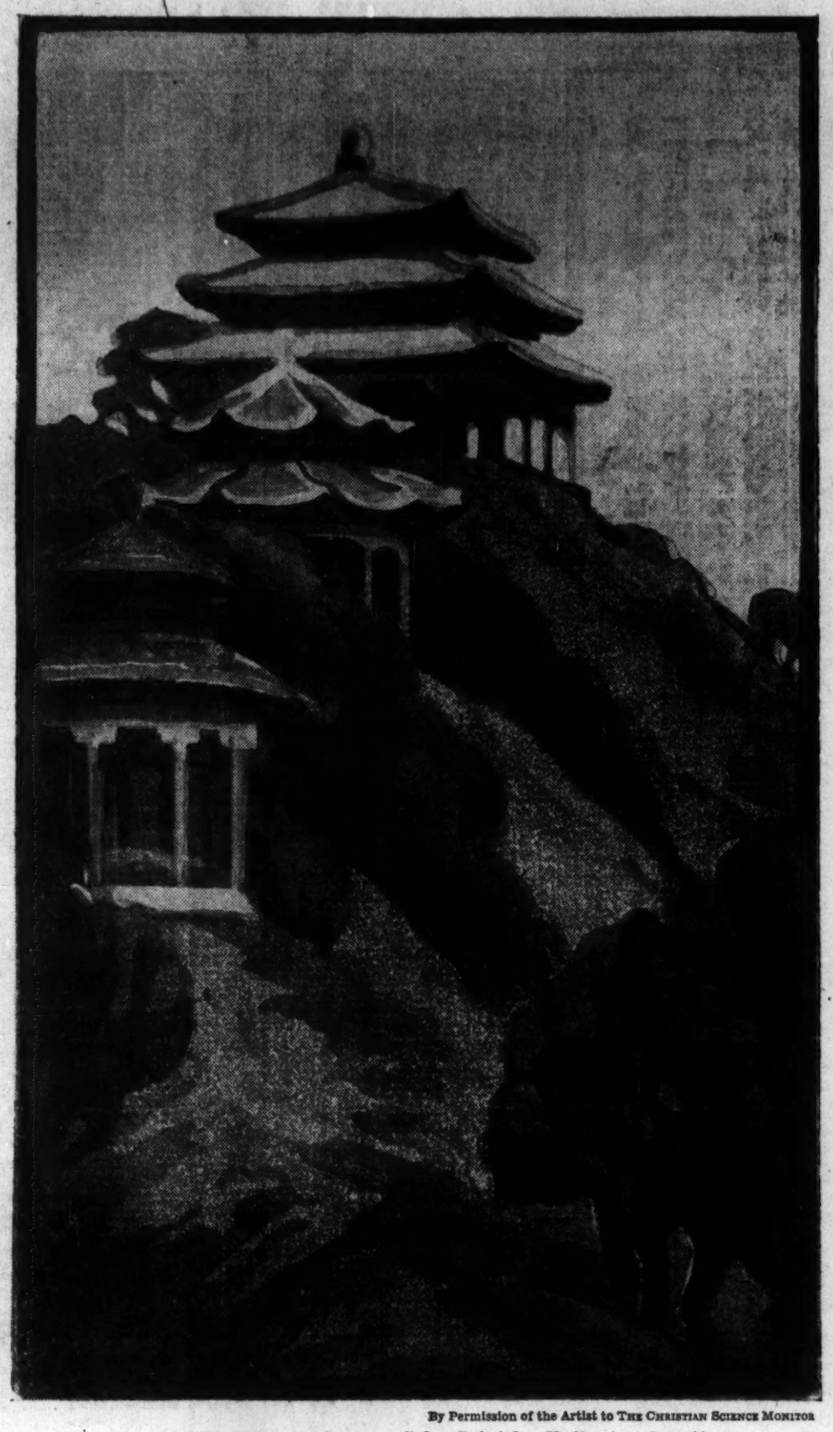
There is one respect in which I must confess that the coal fire has the advantage of the wood fire. If your favorite position is on the hearth-rug with your back to whatever is burning, your right hand gesticulating as you tell your hearers what is wrong with the confounded Government, then it does not greatly matter what brings you that pleasant dorsal warmth which inspires you to such eloquence. But if your favorite position is in an armchair facing the fire, and your customary habit one of passive thought rather than of active speech, then you will not get those visions from the burning wood which the pictures in a coal fire bring you. There are no deep, glowing caverns in the logs from which friendly faces wink back at you as your head begins gently to nod to them. Perhaps it is as well. These are not the days for quiet reflection, but for action. At least, people tell me so, and I am very glad to hand on the information.—A. A. MILNE, in "If I May." (New York: Dutton.)

Over-Night Camp

I had forgotten for the moment how
Blue bonfire smoke blows bitter in
the eyes,
How resin crackles in the hemlock
bough,
And cedar snaps, and pithy poplar
sighs.
I had forgotten—how the stars hang
thick
In all the branches of the steepled
trees,
How darkness falls, so chilly-clad
and quick,
And night wind patters on the
aspen leaves.
But as I stood and watched the
sparks prick holes
In the deep depth of night, it all
came back—
That feel of woods, the ruddy glow
of coals,
The throb of other nights so still
and black:

And half-forgotten memories, by
the quire,
Lit up again, and danced before
the fire.

EILEEN L. FISHER.



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Coal Hill, Peiping: From a Color Print by Katherine Jowett

COAL HILL, the subject of Mrs. Jowett's block, is one of the most conspicuous objects in Peiping, and for miles around the city it is an outstanding landmark.

The Coal Hill is one of the treasures of the old Capital. Like every other landscape feature of the city, it is a mound made entirely by the work of human hands. Every square foot of the earth of which the hill is composed was dug out to make the wide artificial lakes or "seas" which add so much to the beauty of the Imperial Palaces. Peiping is situated on a part of the alluvial plain that extends to the sea at Tientsin, eighty miles away, and stretches back to the foothills of the mighty Kun Lun range of mountains, west of the city, from twelve to twenty miles distant. In the whole expanse from foothills to sea, there is scarcely one natural feature higher than a molehill. If the work of man in Peiping were to be removed, the place would revert to a surface like a billiard table. The wonderful caves and grottoes of the famous Summer Palaces, a few miles from the west city gates, the hills on which stand temples and pavilions, are also entirely the work of human hands.

The main pavilion of the Coal Hill is in the exact center of the city. The distance from the middle of the main pavilion to the front gate of the Tartar city is the same as that to the back gate, to an inch. A line, extended from the center of this pavilion to the south, would coincide to the fraction of an inch with the exact center of the gate, the same being true of a line in the north direction.

The Hill, being higher than the surrounding structures and thus overlooking the Imperial Palaces, could only be climbed by members of the Imperial clan, but not all of these enjoyed the privilege. No one was ever allowed to occupy any point so high as to be able to overlook the Palace buildings. There are few structures in Peiping of more than one story, and none near the palaces except a few temples which are strictly under the control of the Court officials.

Since the establishment of the Republic, access to the hill has been given to the general public and it is a revelation to come upon the magnificent views which the hill yields. Not only are the buildings which form the Palace group, and which lie at the foot of the Coal Hill, visible in all their detail, but the vast city unfolds itself to the gaze of the beholder. In the distance one sees the Summer Palace, the Jade Fountain hills, and the glorious mountains that extend to the distant borders of Tibet, the mysterious. The Gobi Desert is also brought to the notice of the spectator by the strings of camels, bringing in their loads of skins and other goods, some of which, in the old days, were destined for Palace use. At the back of the pavilions is one of the most beautiful temples in the capital. It houses memorial portraits of each member of the Manchu Dynasty of whose reign the Coal Hill is a monument.

A Teljes Önmegtartóztatás Okai

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

MRS. EDDY az emberiségnek bölcs tanácsot adott azon tárgyra vonatkozólag, mely iránt ma sokan nagy érdeklődéssel viselkednek—ez a mámorító italoktól való tartózkodás tárgya. „Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) 288-289-ik oldalán ezt mondja: „Ami elmámorítja az embert, az elbutítja és testileg és erkölcsileg elzülleszti. Erős ital kétségkívül gonosz dolog, és a gonoszt nem lehet mérsékelten használni; legcsekélyebb használata is túlhasználat; ezért a mérsékeltség egyetlen módja a teljes tartózkodás." Ez a kijelentés józan észhez van intézve és könnyű megérteni; nyilván a szeszes italoktól való teljes tartózkodásra szólító szellemi követelmény.

Lehetetlen hogy bárki is ne értse meg, hogy az ami az embert „testileg és erkölcsileg elzülleszti" az „kétségkívül gonosz dolog." Többen akik ezen tárgyról Mrs. Eddy óta írtak, kiegészítették szavaikkal a szeszes italok felőli nézetét. Semmi sem kívánatosabb, semmi sem helyesebb erkölcsi szempontból, semmi sem fontosabb a jóléthez, mint az Isten által vezényelt önuralom. Semmi sem szükségesebb az egészséges, józan élethez, mint a saját tetteinkért való felelősség határozott érzése. Itt meg kell jegyeznünk, hogy több író szerint az alkohol nagy mértékben akadályozza az előbbiekhez hasonló jó tulajdonságok kifejezésre juttatását.

Mrs. Eddy nemcsak azt mondta, hogy „ami elmámorítja az embert" az erkölcsi egészségének ellensége, hanem azt is, hogy káros hatással van testi egészségére is. Modern orvosi theóriák megegyeznek vele ebben, ha megokolásuk különbözik is a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) magyarázatától. De a gondolkozó emberek minden fajtája közös alapra találhat a Példabeszédek szavaiban: „Kinek jaj? kinek óhajtás? kinek versengések? kinek háborgás? kinek bűn nélkül való sebek? kinek szemeknek veressége? A bornál mulatóknak, a kik mennek a jó bor korcsmájának keresésére?"

A Krisztusi Tudománynak az egészségre vonatkozó tanai tisztán megmagyarázák, hogy a mámorosság bármely fajtája egészségtelen szellemi vagy testi állapot. A Krisztusi Tudomány azt tanítja, hogy Isten az egyetlen Élet, s hogy ezért igazi egészség Istentől jön. Mrs. Eddy észrevette az úgynevezett anyagi létezésnek elmei természetét, s felfedezte, hogy Isten, az Elme, ad egyedül mindent ami jó és tartós; s hogy a halandóság és betegség hamis anyagi gondolkozásból áll. Felfedezése—a Krisztusi Tudomány—útján megtanúlhatjuk, hogy oly elme-állapotok mint a gyülölet, kéj, és félelem betegséget okoznak, s hogy Isten megértése, mely szellemi tulajdonságokban, mint a szeretet, öröm, bizalom, nyer kifejezést, meggyógyítja a betegeket.

Könnyen láthatjuk tehát, hogy a gonosz érzése, mely hamis vágyakban, részegségben, kábultságban jut kifejezésre, nem Istentől, az örökkévaló jótól való. Ezért ezen hamis érzésnek nincs tényleges alapja, s el is tűnik a szellemi gondolkozásmód előtt. „A gonoszt elpusztítja a jó tudata," írja Mary Baker Eddy „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) 311-ik oldalán. Az önző vágy, és az önuralom hiánya, mely csalárd, mesterséges izgatók utáni sóvárgásban jut kifejezésre, annak tudatos megértésével győzhető le, hogy az Isten—isteni Szeretet, tökéletes Élet, végtelen Elme.

Nem fordul az olyan ember élvezetért hamis stimulánshoz aki rájött azon boldogságra, mely a mennyei gondolkozásmód világában létezik. Sőt ellenkezőleg, mikor örvendezni tud az igazi ember—mint Isten saját gyermeke—örökségének tudatában, kigyógyul a hamis vágyakból és a rabságban tartó hajlamokból. Ez az igazi ember, Isten képmása, minden ember szellemi egyénisége, és ezt az igazságot itt és most megérthetjük és bebizonyíthatjuk. A halandó ember nem egyébb mint az emberről való hamis, anyagi fogalom, mely téves felfogásból szellemi megértés útján valamennyien kiemelkedhetünk. Az igazi ember a tökéletes létezés teljesen kielégítő voltát élvezi. A Zsoltáros megértette ezt évszázadokkal ezelőtt, mikor azt énekelte, hogy „Megelégíttetem a te ábrázatoddal, midőn felserkenek!"

Mert mindég az igazi szellemiesség álláspontján élt, Jézus Krisztus, nagy Mesterünk, képes volt betegeket gyógyítani, bűnösöket felszabadítani, és az „utolsó ellenség" fölött diadalmaskodni. Akik az ő pédáját követik, akik csak azon tulajdonságoknak igyekeznek kifejezést adni, melyeket az Atyától, az isteni Elmétől kapnak, teljesíthetni fogják azon cselekedeteket melyeket Jézus követőitől elvárt, s úgy fognak másokat megáldhatni, ahogy Jézus őket áldotta meg. Senki sem túl szegény „lelkileg" ahhoz, hogy az igazságot keresse, s hogy ezen munkát megkezdje; s aki egyetlen Istenhez méltó gondolattal foglalkozik, annyival él közelebb a menyországhoz.

Alapigazság az, hogy legbiztosabban úgy juthatunk áldáshoz, ha másokat áldunk meg; szabadságra leggyorsabban úgy tehetünk szert, ha másokat szabadítunk fel. A szóban forgó dologban mindenkinek van alkalma arra, hogy támogasson minden oly előre haladottabb lépést, mely elő fogja segíteni az emberiségnek a bűnös érzékek rabsága alóli felszabadítását, a mámorító italok utáni vágyat beleértve. Mindegyikünk támogathatja a teljes önmegtartóztatás ideálját saját életében, a gonosz minden fajtájától való napontai progresszív eltávolodásával. Mrs. Eddynek „Miscellaneous Writings"-ében (Vegyes Irások, 110-ik oldal) írt szavaira jó megemlékezni: „Van-e fenségesebb ambíció annál, hogy fentartsátok magatokban azt, amit Jézus szeretett, s hogy értsétek, hogy példátok, inkább mint beszédetek, ad erkölcsöt az emberiségnek!"

Reasons for Total Abstinence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. EDDY has given mankind some words of wisdom about a subject which is now of great interest to many people—abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors. She says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 288, 289): "Whatever intoxicates a man, stultifies and causes him to degenerate physically and morally. Strong drink is unquestionably an evil, and evil cannot be used temperately: its slightest use is abuse; hence the only temperance is total abstinence." This statement appeals to reason, and its meaning is clear: evidently it amounts to a spiritual demand for total abstinence from the use of alcoholic drink.

No one can fail to see that whatever causes a man "to degenerate physically and morally" is "unquestionably an evil." The words of more recent writers on this subject complement Mrs. Eddy's statement on the liquor question. Nothing is more desirable, nothing more moral, nothing more essential to well-being, than God-directed self-control. Nothing is more necessary to wholesome living than a clear sense of responsibility for one's own actions. And it is to be observed that many writers find alcohol to be definitely opposed to the expression of such good qualities as have just been noted.

Not only did Mrs. Eddy speak of "whatever intoxicates a man" as being inimical to his moral health, but she also spoke of it as affecting his physical health as well. Modern medical theories agree with her on the point, although the reasons given may differ from those of Christian Science. But thinkers of every type can find a basis for unity in the words of Proverbs: "Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine."

The Christian Science teaching about health makes plain the fact that intoxication of any kind is an unhealthy mental or physical state. Christian Science teaches that God is the only Life, and thus that true health comes from God. Mrs. Eddy observed the mental nature of what is called material existence, and discerned that God, Mind, alone imparts all that is good and enduring; while false material thinking constitutes mortality and disease. Through her discovery of Christian Science it is learned that mental states such as hatred, lust, and fear cause disease, and that the understanding of God, manifested in spiritual qualities such as love, joy, confidence, heals the sick.

Obviously, the sense of evil expressed in false desire, intoxication, stupefaction, is not from God, eternal good. This false sense therefore has no real basis, and disappears before spiritual thinking. "Evil is destroyed by the sense of good," Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 311). The selfish desire and lack of self-control which are expressed by a craving for a deceitful stimulus are overcome by the conscious realization that God is divine Love, perfect Life, infinite Mind.

Men do not turn to a false stimulant for pleasure when they become aware of the joy which exists in the kingdom of heavenly thinking. Rather are they healed of false desire and enslaving tendencies through rejoicing in the heritage of the real man as God's own child. This real man, God's image, is the spiritual selfhood of all men, and this can be understood and proved here and now. Mortal man is but a false, material concept of man, out of which erroneous sense all may rise through spiritual understanding. For the true man there is the satisfaction which comes of perfect being. Centuries ago the Psalmist understood this; and he sang, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness."

It was because Christ Jesus, our great Master, dwelt always at the true spiritual standpoint that he was enabled to heal the sick, free the sinner, and triumph over "the last enemy." Those who follow his way, who seek to express only the qualities which come to them from the Father, divine Mind, can do the works which he said his followers should do, and bless others as he blessed them. No one is too "poor in spirit" to seek the truth and begin to do this work; and he who thinks one Godlike thought is that much nearer heaven.

It is axiomatic that the surest way to be blessed is to bless others; that the quickest way to freedom is in helping to free others. In this situation each one has the opportunity to support every advancing measure which will help to liberate men from the thralldom of sinful sense, including the desire for intoxicating liquor. Each one can support in his own life the ideal of total abstinence by daily departing progressively from all evil. It is well to remember Mrs. Eddy's words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 110), "What grander ambition is there than to maintain in yourselves what Jesus loved, and to know that your example, more than words, makes morals for mankind!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

"There's Always Onions"

"Vegetables," said Uncle Jefferson in a plaintive tone which seemed oddly at variance with the crispness of that October morning, "am pow'ful skase right now—skaser dan hen's teef, Ah mout say. Pears lak hit's kinda mid-season wid 'em—buttah-beans, cawn an' aig-plant all done gone, and de fall turnips ain't big enuf ter eat yit." He glanced sorrowfully into the back of his wagon, where a few yellow squash leaned at a dejected angle against a wilted bunch of spinach. "Ah wish dey wuz one vegetable whut wuz always in season."

"There must be" I countered. "Let's see if we can think of one." I closed my eyes. Upon opening them, I found both Uncle Jefferson and Lorenzo in similar poses. Whether Lorenzo closed his eyes in thought or sleep, I could not say. I had little time to ponder Lorenzo's peculiarities. The issue of the moment was to cheer Uncle Jefferson. "I have it," I exclaimed. "Onions."

"Yas'm, day's always onions," he agreed without much enthusiasm. "Lot ob folks don' eat 'em much."

"Then you must start an onion campaign. There's onion soup, creamed onions, buttered onions, fried onions, steak with onions, onion sand—." But Uncle Jefferson was already halfway down the lane. Lorenzo had awakened with a start and was drawing the wagon with incredible celerity.

We were still at breakfast when Uncle Jefferson appeared this morning. "My, my, but he's early!" I exclaimed. I saw that the back of his wagon fairly overflowed with onions. Big onions, little onions, fat onions, lean onions, old onions, young onions. And Uncle Jefferson was singing. I moved nearer the window in order to hear the words of his song.

"Remember de onion, wropped in his skin—
Peas an' beans am out—but de onion is always in!"

C. C.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Securities Prices Take a Nose Dive In Quiet Dealings

Decline Gains Momentum in Late Trading—Sharp Losses

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Stock values fell sharply today as quiet selling during the forenoon gathered momentum in the late dealings and spread to all parts of the list.

Losses ranged from 2 to more than 6 points. Allied Chemical dropped more than 8, while shares off 3 to 6 or more included National Distillers, Case, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, du Pont, New York Central, American Telephone, Union Pacific, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Western Union, Dome and Santa Fe.

Transfers approximated 2,500,000 shares.

Important operators, as well as the public, were reported out of the market. The spotty European picture apparently was a confusing element, although not particularly disturbing for the moment. The domestic inflationists and non-inflationists were not too sure of their ground.

Grains dipped and rallied and cotton slipped. Bonds showed a drifting mood. The dollar again spurted in foreign exchange dealings, but later gave up some of its gains.

Price of Gold

Traders who have been watching the price of newly mined gold, which is fixey daily by the Treasury, for a clue to the Government's fiscal program, were highly interested in the announcement of today's value of $29 an ounce compared with $29.83 last Saturday. Today's rate is the lowest set by the Treasury since daily quotations were started. The previous low was $29.10 an ounce on Sept. 11, and the high was $32.28 on Sept. 20.

Financial quarters, studying the fluctuations in the gold price, both here and in London, find little relation of daily quotations for the metal to Administrative monetary policies. Bankers point out that the Treasury's price is based largely on the world value which is fixed in London and which follows the movements of exchanges in the gold standard countries.

The decline of the French franc and allied currencies, it is said, means that fewer dollars and pounds will buy an ounce of gold in those countries and, consequently, the dollar-sterling gold rates drop in proportion.

Market observers were not in agreement as to just what effect the foreign situation will have on domestic markets. In times when the United States was a debtor nation, "war talk" abroad was generally considered bullish in that the powers in conflict might be expected to greatly increase their imports from America. Now, some Wall Street analysts explain, this country is the greatest creditor nation in the world, and most foreign countries, already heavily in debt here, might find it difficult to negotiate additional purchases of supplies even if the American Government decided to permit exports to belligerents.

Government Bonds Firm

The bond market found it difficult today to deviate from the tone of heaviness which marked it on Saturday. Trading was in moderate volume.

Traders derived some satisfaction from the good tone of the United States Government list, which contributed a number of gains ranging up to 13-32 point in the Liberty 3½s. Called Liberty Fourth 4¼s were virtually unchanged in the early dealings.

High-grade loans in the corporate group were indifferently supported in some cases. American Telephone issues were sold at fractional concessions and one or two of the high-grade rail liens were likewise affected.

Foreign issues evidently took a further volume of selling based on political unsettlement abroad, but most of the German obligations under heavy pressure on Saturday, gave a better account of themselves. Slight fractional recessions marked the Young and Dawes loans, while German Central Agricultural Bank 6s, October series of 1960, rallied several points at the start. French Governments sagged.

Price movements were uneven in the domestic speculative departments. Bonds of the United States Rubber Co., Kansas Gas & Electric, B. F. Goodrich Co., International Telephone and Nickel Plate Railroad helped to give the list a reasonably good appearance by advancing moderately.

Dividend Declarations

McIntyre Porcupine Mines declared an extra dividend of 12½ cents and a bonus of 12½ cents, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, all payable in New York funds and tax free Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 1. Similar extras were declared three and six months ago.

Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., London, declared the regular interim dividend of 1s, or 8 per cent on the common.

Owens-Illinois Glass Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, both payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 30.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines declared an extra dividend of 5 cents and the regular monthly dividend of 5 cents, both payable Nov. 4 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Central Power & Light Company declared quarterly dividends of 43¾ cents on the 7 per cent preferred stock and of 37½ cents on the 6 per cent preferred, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 14. In the two previous quarters dividends were paid at the rate of 87½ cents and 65 cents, respectively.

Owens-Illinois Glass Net

Owens-Illinois Glass Company and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1933, report net profit of $4,952,456 after depreciation, interest, taxes and other charges, equal, after dividends on the 6 per cent preferred stock during period it was outstanding, to $3.85 a share on the 1,200,000 shares of $25 par common, compared with $2,030,373, or $1.68 a share on 922,173 common shares, for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1932.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 16	Last Oct. 14
13¼	3		Adams Express	2400	8¼	7½	7½	8
71	39	5	Adams Expr pf	100	67¼	67¼	67¼	..
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	700	17¼	16½	16½	17¼
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	500	8½	8¼	8¼	..
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
11¾	5½	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7½	7½	7½	7½
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	2900	101	97¼	99½	101¼
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	15000	21½	18¼	20	22½
4	½	..	Airway Elc App	300	2½	2½	2½	..
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	3200	4	3¾	3¾	4
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	800	8	7½	7½	8½
26	5	..	Alleghany Steel	10	16	16	16	..
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	3200	136½	130	132	138½
26⅞	6	..	Allis Chalmers	700	15¾	14	14½	16
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	4	4	4	..
9¼	⅞	..	Amal Leather	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	700	26	26	26	26½
47	18½	2	Amerada	1300	43	40¾	41	43
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	500	24¼	23½	23½	24¾
24½	9	..	Am Bank Note	400	14	14	14	14½
44¼	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	39	38½	38½	..
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	900	9	7¾	7¾	9
64	23¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	260	50¾	49	49	..
42½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	700	31	27½	29	31¾
98⅛	49½	4	Am Can	6000	91½	88	88¾	92
134	112	7	Am Can pf	400	132¼	131¼	131¾	..
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	3700	24	19¾	20¾	26½
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	400	40	35	35	40½
14	1⅝	..	Am Chain	100	5½	5½	5½	..
51¼	34	3½	Am Chicle	200	45½	45	45¼	..
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	6200	59¼	54⅝	55¾	58¾
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3	3	3	..
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	3700	9⅜	7⅞	7⅞	9⅜
45	6¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	18	17½	17½	19¼
35⅞	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	13	11	11	..
27½	4⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	10½	10½	10½	..
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	900	15⅝	14¼	14¼	15¼
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	600	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	..
87½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	33	33	33	..
17½	3⅝	..	Am Ice	1100	7¾	6⅝	6⅝	7¼
57⅞	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	38½	38½	38½	..
15½	4¼	..	Am International	2500	9⅝	8¼	8½	9½
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	100	1	1	1	1
12	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	20	5½	5½	5½	..
31½	5⅝	..	Am Locomotive	700	30½	26	26	30¼
63	17⅜	..	Am Loco pf	500	52	51¼	51¼	53½
72	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	200	71½	71	71	..
31½	17	1½	Am News	10	26	26	26	26
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2900	8⅞	7¾	7⅞	9
41¼	9⅝	6¼	Am P&L 6% pf	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
35	9	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	12600	14¼	13	13¾	14⅜
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	8100	17¼	14¾	15½	17⅛
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	700	36½	36	36	36⅝
4½	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	1100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	20	20	20	20
53½	10¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	100	37⅞	33⅝	34½	38
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	28500	90½	87	87	..
73	20⅛	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	63¾	63¼	63¼	..
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1600	19½	18	18⅝	19½
42⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	3800	40¼	38	39	39
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1500	59¾	54½	56	60
112¼	80	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	500	105	90	105	..
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	12400	118½	115⅜	116⅜	118½
26	5¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	4¾	4½	4½	4½
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	2700	23½	20	20½	23½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	700	12	10⅝	10⅝	12
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	53½	50	50	54
4⅛	2	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1700	6½	5½	5½	6½
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	45	45	45	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	16800	13⅜	11⅝	12¼	14
15½	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	200	10	10	10	..
30¼	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	900	20½	20	20	21⅝
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	85	85	85	83½
16	2⅞	..	Andes Copper	200	8½	8¼	8¼	..
29¼	9¾	..	Archer Daniels	500	24½	22½	22½	25
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	71	70	70	..
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	6900	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	3¾
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	4800	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2½
93	2	..	Armour Ill pf	1100	48	42½	42½	47½
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
9⅞	3½	..	Art Metal Const	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	13	12	12	13¾
61½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	44	44	44	..
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	42	42	42	..
80½	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	55	83¾	50	50½	54½
78	50	3	Atchison pf	400	61¼	61¼	61¼	63½
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	500	35	33	33	35
31¾	12⅝	1	Atl Refining	11200	26½	24¼	24¼	26¾
37⅞	8	..	Atlas Powder	700	24	23½	23½	..
28¼	1½	..	AtlasTack	2500	27½	26	26⅜	27½
84¼	31¾	2	Auburn Auto	2800	46¾	42¼	43	45¾
9¾	4½	..	Austin Nichols	200	5¼	4¾	4¾	4¾
16½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3500	8¾	7⅝	7⅝	8¾

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17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	9100	12½	10	10⅜	12½
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	10700	24⅜	21½	22	25⅜
9⅞	1¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	900	25¼	23½	23½	26
99⅞	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	10	90½	90½	90½	93
41½	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	31¼	30	30	..
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	2800	17⅛	17	17	..
1	2	..	Barnsdall A	2800	8¾	8	8¼	8¾
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	13	12½	12½	13¼
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	61	61	61	..
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	500	9	8¼	8¼	9
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	6000	14⅜	12⅝	13⅝	14⅛
33¼	9	1	Bert & Co	200	26	23½	23½	26½
49	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	6200	32¼	29⅝	29⅞	32¾
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	56
29½	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	250	24	23½	23¼	..
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	900	11½	10½	10⅝	11½
21	6⅝	..	Blumenthal & Br	600	16½	16½	16½	..
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	44¾	44¾	44¾	44⅜
37⅜	18	1.60†	Borden	1500	23	22⅞	22½	23½
21⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	1400	14½	12½	12½	14¾
14⅜	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	1000	8⅞	7⅞	8¼	9
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	15200	35¼	31	32½	34⅞
6½	6¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	75	75	75	..
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	66	66	66	..
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	400	46¾	44	44	..
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	500	10⅛	9½	9½	10½
12	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	6½	6¼	6½	7
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	9½	9½	9½	..
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	700	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	25	24	24	..
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	1000	4½	3½	3½	4
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	800	6½	5¾	5¾	..
5	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	1600	13¾	13	13	13⅞
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	..
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	600	2⅝	2½	2½	2¾
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	300	3	2¾	2¾	..
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1200	24⅜	21⅞	22⅛	25¼

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34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	700	21½	17⅝	17⅝	21½
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
9⅝	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1400	3	2⅞	2⅞	4½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	3800	30¾	28	28½	30½
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	10600	12¾	11⅝	12	12⅞
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	1200	26¾	25½	25½	27
12½	4½	..	Capital Admin	400	5¼	5	5	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	9100	65½	56¾	59¼	65
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	50	70½	70½	70½	..
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1200	19¾	17½	18	20
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	100	1½	1½	1½	..
50⅜	4½	..	Celanese Corp	50300	47¼	41½	43½	47⅝
17¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	40	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1700	32½	31½	31½	32½
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	18600	30⅜	25½	27¼	31
73⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	3½	3	3	..
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	900	37⅜	36	36	..
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3400	41⅝	39¾	40½	41¾
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	500	3¼	3	3	..
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	7¾	7½	7½	8¼
1⅞	⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	1900	5¾	4¾	5	5¾
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2700	9	7¼	7½	9⅜
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	2100	8⅞	7½	8	8⅞
34⅜	2	..	Chi & N'wes pf	100	14½	14½	14½	15¼
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	6½	6	6	..
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	5	5	5	5½
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	7½	6½	6½	..
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	500	21	19¾	19¾	21¾
21½	6	..	Chile Copper	370	13¾	11¼	11¼	14
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	54300	42¼	38⅛	38⅞	42
15	7⅛	..	Chunky Ice & Fuel	700	15½	15	15	15⅝
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	65	65	65	..
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	800	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1½
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	2000	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	1200	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
14⅞	5	..	Clark Equipment	100	8½	8½	8½	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	200	14½	13¾	13¾	15¼
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	79	79	79	..
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2200	17¾	14¼	15	18¼
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	5300	4¾	3¾	3¾	4⅝
84	16	..	Colo F & I pf	60	15	15	15	..
11	4¼	..	Colo & Southern	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	8300	14⅜	13½	13¾	14½
83	59	6	Columbia G of A	100	69½	68½	69½	..
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	22⅞	21⅜	21⅜	..
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	1200	53½	49	49	53½
25½	18½	2	Comm Credit	3300	18¾	13½	14	15½
43½	18	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	30	24⅜	24⅜	24¾	24¾
57¼	9	.60	Comm Inv Tr	100	35½	33¼	33½	34⅜
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comm Solvents	74600	35⅞	32¼	33¼	35⅝
4⅞	3½	..	Comwlth & So	4500	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
1	⅛	..	Conde Nast Pub	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	4700	24⅜	21½	22¼	24¾
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3½
14⅜	5⅛	..	Consol Film Ind	700	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3½
64½	39½	3.40	Consol Gas	9400	42¼	40½	40⅝	42⅝
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	500	9½	9¼	9¼	10¼
99	82	5	Consol Gas pf	700	90	89½	90	..
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	500	3¼	2¾	2¾	..
15⅝	8	..	Consol Oil	28400	12	10½	10⅞	12¼
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3¾	3¼	3¼	..
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	3900	1½	1	1	1½
4½	¼	..	Container A	500	2½	2	2	2½
10¼	1½	..	Container A	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	400	11¼	9½	9½	11
3½	..	..	Cont Baking B	2200	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅝
44	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
60	35¼	2½	Cont Can	4200	64⅜	59¾	61	65¼
17½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	800	9	8½	8½	..
36¼	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	24	22⅝	22⅝	25
4	1	..	Cont Motors	2300	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	9500	16⅞	15⅜	16¼	16⅝
90⅝	48⅜	3	Corn Products	2900	85⅝	82¼	84	85¾
148¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	50	136	136	136	..
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	500	4¼	4	4	..
30½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1800	28½	27½	28	28½
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	300	5½	5¼	5¼	6⅛
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	900	38¼	34¾	34¾	37½
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	34½	34¾	34¾	..
53	16	4	Crown Wil Pap 10†	20	42½	42½	42½	..
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	700	4⅞	4	4¼	4⅝
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	200	20	19	19	21
60	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	35	35	35	36
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	600	2	1¼	1¼	1¼
16	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	5½	5½	5½	6¼
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1400	3½	3	3	3½
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	23½	22¾	22¾	..
59½	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	43¼	41	41	43
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	600	19½	18¼	18¼	19½
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	49¼	49	49	49¼
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4500	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2000	4½	4	4	4⅜
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	400	12¼	12	12	..

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18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	1400	12	11⅜	11⅜	12½
49	9¾	..	Deere & Co	12300	12½	26	28¼	32
83⅜	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	3100	80	84½	84½	90
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	3800	26½	23⅜	23⅜	26½
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Rav A	200	26⅛	26¼	26¼	..
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	1100	26½	24	24	25⅝
30½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	11800	33	31	31⅝	33½
26⅝	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	700	18⅝	18½	18½	19
18¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	3200	13¾	13½	13½	13⅝
18	8¾	..	Dresser A	200	10	9½	9¾	10¼
10¾	2	..	Dresser B	400	4½	4½	4½	..
85¾	32½	..	du Pont de Nem	6800	74⅝	70½	70⅝	74⅝

28¾	10½	1.20	Duplan Silk	300	17	17	17	..
102⅛	90	8	Duquesne Lt pf	340	93	94	94	..

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10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	4¼	4	4	..
89¾	48	3	Eastman Kodak	1500	76½	73	73	76
16	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	700	11⅝	11	11	11½
8¼	⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	200	2½	2½	2½	3⅜
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	200	15½	15	15	..
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3700	16¼	14⅝	15	16
80½	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	82¼	82¼	82¼	..
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	500	4	3½	3⅝	4
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	600	3¼	3	3	3¼
15⅝	2½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3200	6¾	6	6½	7
30½	2½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	14⅝	14	14	..
32¾	6½	..	El Pr&L 6% pf	500	14	12½	12½	14½
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	700	41¼	39	39	41¼
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	1½	1½	1½	..
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	300	54	52½	52½	54¼
14⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
40⅝	15	..	Engineers PS ww	100	18½	18½	18½	..
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	700	9⅝	9	9	9⅝
25⅜	3¾	..	Erie RR	700	15	13¼	13½	16
23¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	13	12	12	..
18⅛	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	7½	7¼	7½	8
7⅛	⅞	..	Evans Products	700	4¼	4	4	..
11½	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	110	10	10	10	..

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11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	6½	6½	6½	..
42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	27¼	26	26	..
11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	700	6	6	6	6
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	900	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	6
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	25½
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	1500	21½	18½	19½	21⅜
7½	⅞	..	Firstn T&R pf A	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	900

Financial: News and Comment

Government Plans Gigantic Checkup Of Brokers' Books

Bureau to Examine Customers Dealings for Income Tax Purposes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Bureau of Internal Revenue today announced plans for a gigantic checkup of brokerage accounts to determine the validity of claims for losses in the last few years.

Forms have been printed upon which brokers will be required to "render correct returns showing the names of customers for whom such person has transacted any business, with such details as to profits, losses or other information as will enable the commissioner (of internal revenue) to determine whether all income tax due on profits or gains of such customers has been paid."

The statement continued:

"The commissioner feels that, due to the wide fluctuations of the market during the several years indicated above there were probably many transactions which were not properly reported in the income tax returns; and that because of the fact that certain individuals have taken advantage of the opportunity through sales that have a fictitious character, as between husband and wife or between a taxpayer and an individual in close relationship to him, to distort taxable income through claims of losses that have no basis in fact, it is particularly appropriate this year to invoke the authority conferred upon him by the acts mentioned above (the revenue laws of 1928 and 1932).

"The undertaking is one of considerable magnitude and one which will necessitate much additional work on the part of the bureau forces. The bureau, however, feels that in no other manner can it conform to the requirements of the tax law which directs the commissioner to conduct examinations into the records of the taxpayers to determine whether or not tax schedules as filed are correct."

Many Perplexing Problems Disturb Business Activity

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—"Strikes, bitter disagreements in several important code hearings and further preplexing difficulties in working out management policies under the NRA charters already in effect have continued to disturb business confidence during the past week," says Standard Statistics in its weekly summary.

"Business activity in the aggregate has given definite indications of stabilizing around present levels. Elimination of the more pressing of present labor difficulties must be effected in the early future, however, if recent better sentiment on the part of business generally is not to be dissipated.

"Commodity prices have reflected the continued absence of any strong stimulus, such as a formal statement of monetary policy might be expected to produce. Speculative commodities have moved irregularly lower during the last fortnight.

"Retail trade has continued to make favorable progress partly because of general realization by distributors that prices to consumers could not be marked up fully in line with present costs without creating buyer resistance. Acceptance of smaller profit margins, therefore, has helped maintain sales volume."

Avert Impending Home Foreclosures

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—A total of 2451 impending foreclosures on urban home properties were averted as a result of the activities of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, during the week ended Oct. 6, according to figures made public today.

The total number of foreclosures avoided since the beginning of the corporation's operations was brought to 17,987 with a dollar volume of $48,753,061,000.

NOTICE OF CALL FOR PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN 4¼ PER CENT, BONDS OF 1933-38 BEFORE MATURITY

To Holders of Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ Per Cent Bonds of 1933-38 and others concerned:

Public Notice Is Hereby Given:

1—Pursuant to the provision for redemption contained in the bonds and in Treasury Department Circular Number 121, dated September 26, 1918, under which the bonds were originally issued, all outstanding Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ Per Cent Bonds of 1933-38 hereinafter referred to as Fourth 4¼'s bearing the serial numbers which have been determined by lot in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, are called for redemption on April 15, 1934, as follows:

All outstanding permanent coupon bonds bearing serial numbers, the final digit of which is 9, 0 or 1, such serial numbers being prefixed by a corresponding distinguishing letter J, K or A, respectively;

All outstanding temporary coupon bonds bearing serial numbers, the final digit of which is 9, 0 or 1; and all outstanding registered bonds bearing serial numbers, the final digit of which is 9, 0 or 1.

2—Interest on all such outstanding Fourth 4¼'s so called for redemption will cease on said redemption date, April 15, 1934.

3—Fourth 4¼'s bearing serial numbers (and prefix letters) other than those designated are not included in or affected by this call for partial redemption.

Holders of Fourth 4¼'s are offered the privilege for a limited period, beginning October 16, 1933, of exchanging all or part of their bonds (whether called or uncalled) for the new issue of 10-12 year Treasury bonds, dated October 15, 1933, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 1½ Per Cent. per annum until October 15, 1934, and thereafter at the rate of 3½ Per Cent. per annum.

Full information regarding the presentation and surrender of Fourth 4¼'s for redemption under this call is given in Treasury Department Circular Number 501, dated October 12, 1933, and full information regarding the optional exchange offering is given in Treasury Department Circular Number 502, dated October 12, 1933. Copies of these circulars may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or from the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

W. H. WOODIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Says 'Buy Now' Drive Means Wise Spending

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Oct. 16

THE underlying principle of the "buy now" campaign should be to keep money moving wisely in a drive to speed up the turnover of money and bank deposits, declares the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its weekly publication on business conditions.

The opinion is expressed that money can be kept moving by being placed in investments, by its deposit in any productive channel, by its expenditure for necessities and desirable improvements, by its expenditure for things not needed or by anticipating the wants of the future by the purchases of today.

Code for Banks Will Eliminate Loose Practices

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The Bankers' Code of Fair Competition, which becomes effective today, aside from its emergency function, will confer permanent and fundamental benefits to the banks and their customers, said Mr. F. N. Shephard, executive manager of the American Bankers' Association, today. The code has possibilities of bringing about the major part of the reform of the present banking system that has been earnestly sought by the public, the Government and bankers, Mr. Shephard added.

The code applies in the United States proper to all national and state banks, private banks accepting deposits, trust companies and savings banks with the exception of mutual savings banks.

Under Article VIII, dealing with fair trade practices, provisions are embodied for eliminating cutthroat competitive practices, Mr. Shephard said.

"Among other coöperative measures," continued Mr. Shephard, "is the clearing house credit bureau to assist in eliminating, through the confidential interchange of loan information by a key system, secret duplicate borrowers who frequently everextended themselves, resulting in disaster both to themselves and to the banks lending them money. Again, through joint action in clearing house associations, it has been possible for banks to do away with wasteful free services and other parasitic practices that overcompetition had brought into operation. The facts of experience show that overcompetition, and many loose practices resulting from it, were the cause of many bank failures and a large amount of banking weakness.

It was pointed out that a part of the code called the Trust Division's Statement of Principles of Trust Institutions, was originally formulated by the Bankers Association.

"This occupies the unique position of being the first code written in line with the policies of the Administration," concluded Mr. Shephard. "That is to say, work on the statement of principles was begun a year ago in October, it was adopted in April and trust institutions were operating it for six months before the code was adopted."

Save for Rainy Day Slogan Is Held To Be Vindicated

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Educating depositors to understand at least the elementary fundamentals of banking is one of the important problems that now confronts financial institutions, Mr. Henry R. Kinsey, president of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, asserted in an address which opened the fortieth annual meeting of the organization here today.

Declaring that the economic depression had shown beyond a doubt that the savings banks' slogan, "Save for a rainy day," is fundamentally sound, Mr. Kinsey declared that thousands of families had been paying the neighborhood butcher, the grocer and the landlord with their withdrawals from savings banks.

"Exclusive of dividends credited, since the first of the year we have paid out about $350,000,000 more than we have received in deposits," he said. "I would not care even to imagine what would have been the condition in this state if there had not been a place where the thrifty individual could safely accumulate a cash reserve against the inevitable rainy day.

"The long lines of silent and determined depositors before our tellers' windows last February and the first two days of March were caused by a lack of understanding on the part of our depositors of even the most elementary fundamentals of savings banking. This condition was the root of the nation-wide wave of hysteria which engulfed us at that time. Someone has said that if depositors knew as much about the inner workings of their banks as they do of their automobiles, the entire banking crisis last spring would have been averted."

United Air Lines Sets New High Travel Record

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—United Air Lines today announced it had carried 17,242 passengers in September, and said the figure set a new high for fall air travel on the line.

The company's planes completed 96 per cent of 1,500,000 miles scheduled the announcement said. Its September mail cargo totaled 295,000 pounds.

Steel Industry Operations Show Slight Increase

Gain Believed Temporary, However—September Barometers Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Operations in the steel industry have forged ahead a trifle, some estimates placing the gait at 44 per cent of capacity, but inasmuch as unofficial estimates during September had been overoptimistic, as revealed when the American Iron and Steel Institute figures came out, it is perhaps safe to assume that the pace is more nearly 42 per cent, or up 2 points in a week.

The increase in gait is regarded as temporary. It was due to the fact that there has been a rush to turn out third quarter contracts before Oct. 15, the date of expiration. The increase was due in part also to the settlement of some strikes among the steel makers.

The principal event of the week was the issuance of the statement on unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, which revealed a decline of some 115,000 tons, bringing orders on books down to a new low for all time, 1,175,000 tons. The decline was greater than expected as it had been thought that the last minute rush to purchase steel in September before higher prices should take place around Oct. 1 would cause an inconsequential drop in unfilled obligations.

Orders Restricted

However, under the rulings of the steel code, consumers must not order more steel than they intend actually to take on delivery. For this reason from now on the unfilled tonnages on the books of the leading maker will be comparatively low because of the absence of a cancellation privilege. For this reason the figures will be a better barometer than formerly. Perhaps 1,000,000 tons of orders on books will be equivalent to 2,000,000 in certain former times.

All steel barometers for September have revealed declines. Steel ingot production was off 17 pr cent in daily rate, while pig iron production was down 14 per cent.

There is still lacking any very optimistic prospects for good business during the fourth quarter. It is possible that the Administration will proceed with greater speed in its public works program, following criticism for its apparent slowness. This should release considerable structural steel.

The automobile makers are being hampered by strikes among the die and tool makers at Detroit, though some are surmounting this difficulty by having the work done outside the district. Not much automobile steel is being purchased these days. However, the Ford Motor Company is in the market for 10,000 tons of basic pig iron, which suggests that this company is about to resume making its own steel, having in recent months found it cheaper to buy its steel in the open market.

Though the railroads are expecting a reduction in the price of rails no price changes have been announced as yet to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A reduction of $5 a ton from the present quotation of $40 a ton would make rails $10 a ton under the composite price oof finisihed steel and $2 a ton under bars and shapes.

The break in the price of copper was the outstanding high light of the metal markets. The domestic market declined to 8 cents a pound after having held to 9 cents for several weeks. The European quotation dipped to 7.60 cents as compared with its recent peak of 8.50 cents.

Canada's Foreign Trade Shows Good Gain in September

OTTAWA, Oct. 16—Canadian foreign trade during September was valued at $96,084,227, compared with $76,690,944 in September, 1932, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Exports were up $15,500,000 and imports $3,700,000 higher.

During the first six months of the current fiscal year Canadian trade totaled $465,196,491, including $265,409,829 exports and $199,787,662 imports, compared with a total in the like period last year of $455,716,044, including $234,075,369 exports and $221,640,675 imports.

September exports of wheat declined to $14,818,818 from $15,246,529 last year, but nickel exports were up 700 per cent, planks and boards were higher by 324 per cent and meat shipments up over 270 per cent.

Substantial gains were shown in other important export classifications, including wheat, flour, fish.

Mail Order Business Exceeds That of 1932

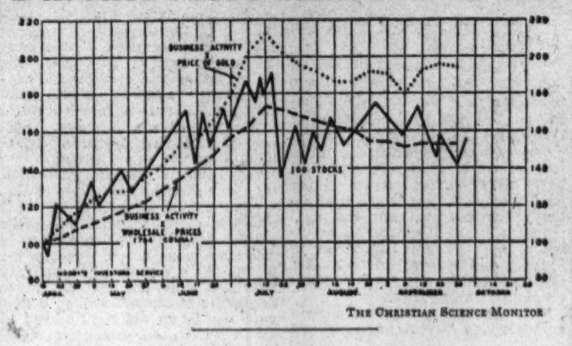
CHICAGO—Fairchild Publications state: Mail-order business in the United States has for some weeks been exceeding 1932 by at least 20 per cent, and despite the debacle of March, the probabilities are that the nation's 1933 catalogue volume will equal 1932, thanks to the decisive pickup of the summer and early fall. The catalogue business is just entering the peak period of the year.

It is known that of the increase of less than $3,500,000 in Sears Roebuck & Co. total sales in the four weeks ending Sept. 10, compared with 1932, $2,000,000 represented the catalogue division's gain.

With four big periods ahead, they were only $7,000,000 behind the 1932 mail-order volume, although during the moratorium the catalogue business generally shrank to about 50 per cent of the 1932 level.

A rise in catalogue sales of say from $100,000,000 to $120,000,000 would require only an increase in direct pay roll.

Trend of Stock Prices Now Pursues More Realistic Course



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

With Inflation Spur Losing Effectiveness, Securities Tend to Follow Business Trend and Actual Price Level of All Commodities

The above chart, prepared by Moody's Investors Service, illustrates the trend of stock prices against such economic indices as are most generally watched and are available daily or weekly. They include dollar quotations, wholesale prices, and the weekly trend of business activity. The latter is made up of seasonally adjusted figures for carloadings, steel operations and electricity output.

The dashed line represents an approximation of the trend of the gross value of business, and the dotted line the potential gross value which would be attained if wholesale prices caught up with the price of gold.

It is interesting to observe that for about three months following our suspension of gold, stock prices have followed the dotted line, probably due to the excitement over inflation prospects. Since then, stocks have taken a more realistic course, and have tended to follow the current trend of business, and the actual price level of all commodities.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 — The Treasury's refunding offer on Wednesday overshadowed all other influences until the end of the week, when the German bolt from the League began to take effect.

The financial district had been busy with conjectures of all sorts as to what the Treasury would do about the refunding of the Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼'s. The issue is the largest obligation of the Treasury outstanding, amounting to about $6,250,000,000, and carrying the highest coupon rate being paid by the Government. It was conjectured that the Treasury might announce the retirement of part of the issue with greenbacks, but the price steadfastly indicated that something more favorable was expected. Rumors spread about the Street on Wednesday that an important announcement was coming from the Treasury, and the issue was bid up rather sharply. About 3 o'clock it was announced that the Treasury would make a statement at 4 o'clock, and trading practically stopped until the actual details were known.

The Treasury's proposal was a rather neat combination of three separate offers. In the first place, Series J, K and A, of the issue, totaling $1,875,000,000, were called for redemption on April 15, after which date interest on the called bonds will cease. Holders of the called bonds were given the choice, however, of taking cash, or an equal face value of a new issue of bonds to pay the same rate, 4¼ per cent, until Oct. 15, 1934, and thereafter 3¼ per cent, to run for 12 years, but callable by the Government in 10 years.

In the second place, holders of any of the uncalled bonds of this issue were also given the privilege of exchange into the new issue. If they do not exchange, they will continue to receive interest, but cannot obtain cash payment until another call is made.

Thirdly, a separate offer of the new 3¼'s for cash, to the extent of $500,000,000 was made, at a price of 101½, subscriptions to be accepted for a few days beginning Oct. 16, payment to be made on Nov. 1.

Effect on the Dollar

The most important effect of the offer was not to either of the principals involved, the holders of the called bonds or the Treasury, but to the price of the dollar, of commodities, and of stocks. Traders immediately concluded that in this offer the Government, if it had not closed the door to further dollar depreciation during the next six months, had at least "given hostages" to sound money principles for that period. It was felt that success of the Treasury in getting holders of the $1,875,000,000 of called bonds to exchange them rather than to demand cash, depended upon adherence at Washington to sound money principles. If these holders feared further dollar depreciation, they would not accept the exchange but would demand cash, and the Treasury would have a serious problem on its hands to find the cash.

As a result, foreign exchange traders both here and abroad immediately bid up the dollar, and on Friday and Saturday it rose from 65 per cent to nearly 70 per cent of former parity, as indicated by foreign exchange quotations. Nor did the quietus on inflation hopes end here. The leading commodities dropped sharply, with wheat declining on Friday by the maximum 5-cent limit, another 3½ cents on Saturday, and other grains and cotton declining correspondingly. And the stock market had a sharp decline on Friday, and a further drop on Saturday.

High-grade bonds, on the other hand, were firm, led by Government obligations.

Significance of the Treasury's conversion offer lies in the long period during which this refunding has been awaited. Refunding of the growing short-term issues of the Treasury, which is of course the largest borrowed in the country, was being discussed two years ago, but the British lapse off the gold standard in September, 1931, and the subsequent run on the American money-market for gold by foreigners, brought sharp declines in all Treasury issues, and no long-term Treasury offerings were possible after an ill-fated offering of September, 1931, which was only just subscribed, until last August, on account of the high rates which the Treasury would have had to offer.

German Bonds

In the meantime the period arrived last spring when the Treasury could retire or refund the Fourth Liberty Loan issue. This issue was originally sold in the last year of the war, to run 20 years, but with the privilege of being retired at any time after 15 years. It was the largest wartime issue. The Victory Loan, sold in 1919, was converted or retired some years ago.

The size of the issue made it advisable for the Treasury to get busy on redemption or conversion of the issue even though it had some four years more to deal with it. And of course the high coupon makes it a matter of economy for the Treasury to convert. One per cent saving on the entire issue would amount to about $62,000,0000.

In spite of its size, the refunding operation is not as large as that of Great Britain last year, but appears likely to be more successful than the French conversion of rentes.

The markets had hardly adjusted themselves to the significance of the Treasury re-funding when the news of the unfortunate German bolt from the disarmament conference came along on Saturday. This carried all German bonds down sharply from their already very low levels, slightly weakened French bonds, and further strengthened the movement in favor of the dollar. Further reverberations of the perilous European situation will undoubtedly be heard in the market this week. A flight to the dollar is possible, which may further unsettle American share and commodity markets. On the other hand, unloading of European securities on the New York Exchange for cash, to be converted into European currencies, may drive the dollar down sharply as in 1914, when sterling rose suddenly to $7.00 a pound.

Growing Conservatism

Utilities continued to do a shade better than the general market, partly on account of the feeling of trend toward conservatism in the country, with more consideration likely for the forgotten investor, and particularly as a result of the Birmingham election in the middle of the week, when a 3 to 2 vote turned down a proposition for municipal owonership of utility plants.

No further action was taken by the New York banks on the pressure from Washington to sell preferred stocks or notes, but $50,000,000 in preferred stock was reported about to be sold by the Continental-Illinois Bank in Chicago to help out Jesse Jones' plan to strengthen weak banks preliminary to inauguration of the deposit guaranty plan on Jan. 1.

The drop of 114,000 tons of United States Steel unfilled orders, announced on Tuesday, was chiefly attributed to changes in contracting and specifying procedure under the new NRA code, which makes contracts more ironbound than before.

Both car loadings and electric power output registered a further narrowing of the margin between this year and last year. Sugar weakened on rejection of the stabilization agreement by Secretary Wallace, and hides sold off on heavy spot sales by the packers. Rubber dropped further on reports that production could reach 1,000,000 tons at 4 pence per pound. Reports that the rayon mills could have booked orders 75 per cent to 100 per cent above capacity for December gave strength to the rayon shares. Chain stores reported a slight increase in dollar sales over last year, department stores a slight decrease. Strike news continued to disturb speculative sentiment. The reserve system bought the usual $35,000,000 of government issues.

Chileans Increase Production During Depression Years

New Industries Spring Up in All Sections of Country

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 16 (U. P.)—Chile was one of the two nations in the world, the other being Japan, to increase the volume of industrial production during the years 1931 and 1932, the darkest of the depression. The general production index, according to the League of Nations' figures, increased to a level slightly above the 1930 figures and stands at 38 per cent above the boom years' average for the 1927-1929 period. Individual lines in this country such as paper, with an increase of 500 per cent, and knitting wool with 280 per cent, are only offset by shrinkages in boot and shoe manufacture, cement, etc.

Seek Outlets for Surplus

Japan and Chile are now both seeking outlets in South America for their manufacturing surplus, both favored by their depreciated currencies and low standards of living. Osaka mill owners are sending a mission to South America to develop trade in cotton yarn and prints. Chile is also canvassing the other countries of South America for markets. She will soon sign a trade treaty with Peru and plans a trade exposition at Lima.

The great impulse given to Chilean industrial production has come through the semi-isolation of the country because of the lack of foreign exchange. With little or no exports to furnish foreign credits to pay for her imports, Chile has had to make things for herself. As she has a population of only 4,500,000, most of a low purchasing power, she must turn to neighboring markets if she is to produce on an economical basis. Favored by the fact the peso has fallen to one-fifth of its international value, while retaining more than one-half of its internal purchasing power, Chilean manufacturers have thus been able to export at a profit.

New industries have sprung up everywhere. Chile is now manufacturing for the first time—and perhaps for the first time in South America—such things as electric kitchen stoves, dry cell batteries, radios, sanitary fittings, refrigerators, Neon signs, crockery ware, etc.

Foreigners Important Element

The new Esval steel work of the Siderurgica Company of Valdivia has poured 1230 tons of pig iron in 40 days' operation, and its selling agents, the American firm of Grace & Co., are finding a ready sale both in Chile and abroad for the product. Factories for the production of plate glass, sacks, beet sugar refining and other new industries are being organized by influential groups.

Strangely enough, foreigners furnish the bakbone of the industrial recovery movement. Many of them have their life savings tied up here in paper pesos which cannot be converted into dollars, pounds sterling or francs except at a ruinously low rate of exchange.

More than 15,100 foreigners are employed in national industry. In the chemical industry, 10 per cent of the total number employed are foreign-born. There are some 3500 foreigners in the clothing industry.

Child labor is largely used in industry. The 1930 census of the Chilean industrial population reported 277,000 children under the age of 14 working in factories and other enterprises.

United Corp. Net Lower In September Quarter

United Corp. (of Delaware) reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net of $2,506,088 after the current expenses, taxes and interest, equivalent after dividends paid on the $3 preference stock to four cents a share on 14,529,465 no-par shares of common, compared with $2,668,885, or six cents a share in the preceding quarter and $3,407,787, or 11 cents a share in the September quarter of 1932.

Loan Success Proof Of Canada's Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 16

THE 1933 refunding loan which closed at noon Saturday, attained the objective aimed at of $225,000,000.

Commenting on the success of the loan, E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, said, "The complete success of the refunding loan within a period of five days and with funds supplied entirely by Canadian investors is a most convincing demonstration of Canada's financial strength and supplies further evidence of the country's economic recovery."

$600,000,000 Rise Reported in Life Insurance Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16—An increase of assets, amounting approximately to $600,000,000 over the figure for 1931, will be shown in the 1932 report, now in the press, of Mr. George S. Van Schaick, Superintendent of Insurance for New York State. New York companies carry 80 per cent of the business in force in the United States.

The report will show that new business in 1932 totaled nearly $12,000,000,000 as against nearly $14,000,000,000 for the previous year.

The combined assets of life companies represented in this State on Jan. 1 of this year were $17,937,651,871. A 100 per cent increase since 1924. The surplus and special funds, including $27,300,630 capital, over all liabilities, amount to $1,145,164,412, of which $632,194,860 is held by New York State companies.

The combined income of the companies for the year 1932 was $4,111,213,861 and the disbursements $3,540,293,339. Of this latter amount $2,767,821,996 went to policy holders and their beneficiaries.

Compared to 1931, the life insurance companies reporting to New York show changes for 1932 as follows: Increase in assets, $592,412,353; increase in liabilities, $478,350,124; decrease in income, $85,977,099; increase in disbursements, $440,910,347.

Ease Requirement In Advertising Of Securities Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Because of limitations of advertising space, the Trade Commission's new order on sales of securities to the public does not permit the omission of material in advertisements, but it requires that a full and exhaustive statement be made in the separate prospectus, and that such prospectus be available for any investor who desires.

The commission specifies a minimum of information which must be printed, including statement of where the complete prospectus may be obtained. However, advertisers are given large discretion in arranging and omitting matter.

The commission's statement contains 25 numbered parts, and many of these are again divided into different paragraphs. Number 16, quoted below entire, gives an idea of the new safeguards for the public:

"1. A full statement as to the nature and extent of the interest including cost, if possible; of determination, if any, of every director, principal executive officer, underwriter and of every stockholder owning 10 per cent or more of any class of stock of the issuer in any property acquired within two years preceding the date of the offering of the issue now being offered for sale or proposed to be acquired by the issuer not in the ordinary course of its business, together with the sale price of such property to the issuer."

Frozen Deposits To Be Paid Out Under New Plan

Deposit Liquidation Board Will Advance Money Up to 50 P. C. of Assets

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—A billion dollars' worth of frozen assets will be thawed out of closed banks in the next few weeks under the beneficent warmth of R. F. C. credits, according to announcement of President Roosevelt made over the week-end. The operation will be conducted by a deposit liquidation board, and is expected to give the country a big push forward in purchasing power at a critical point in economic recovery.

Men and women who have seen their money tied up in closed banks for months as they watched the value of the dollar drop will soon be able to take out—and to spend—up to 50 per cent of their funds, it is hoped, by the new machinery.

Release 50 Per Cent

The new board will release at least half of the deposits still tied up in banks, it is believed, by advancing cash to closed banks. The amount of loans will be governed by assets of the individual banks, with a maximum cet at 50 per cent of the individual bank's deposits. Where assets are worth less than 50 per cent of deposits, only that amount will be lent, and depositors will get only their proportionate share in the remaining assets.

The two major objects of the move are first, to place money in the hands of depositors, and, second, to bring more orderly liquidation of the assets of closed banks by stopping the dumping of assets at sacrifice prices.

Both of these developments will be good for business, it is conceded. Behind the lines of Mr. Roosevelt's announcement further implications are seen. Chief of these is that the Administration is more and more veering to a policy of sound money. The program of operating directly through RFC loans, which has been adopted, was that recommended by Mr. Roosevelt's more orthodox financial advisers. An alternative advanced by the inflationist school proposed a new liquidating bank which would issue a form of "greenbacks." This plan has been scrapped, thereby giving another indication that, for the time being, monetary inflation is not being considered. The same impression of a movement away from inflation was given in the recent announcement that orthodox methods would be used in refunding the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Treasury Coöperation

The new board will coöperate with the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Deposit Insurance Corporation. A special division in the RFC headed by Mr. Carroll B. Merriam, a corporation director, will make the advances. Others on the liquidating board will be:

Jesse H. Jones, RFC chairman; Mr. Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of the Treasury; Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, Director of the Budget; Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller, and Mr. Walter J. Cummings, chairman of the Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Further Steps

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Further steps in the Administration's program for releasing $1,000,000,000 of frozen assets of closed banks were gone over today by President Roosevelt at a conference with J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency.

One of the problems, it was pointed out in responsible circles, will be to decide what constitutes a closed bank. Officials of many institutions now in the hands of conservators have attempted to prevent their institutions from being liquidated, claiming that with a little time they would be able to reopen.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Grieg Reassessed

A Review by M. D. CALVOCORESSI

Grieg, by Yvonne Rokseth. Paris: Editions Rieder.

FEW are the composers of any significance on whose merits and position opinion, during the last 30 years or so, has fluctuated as much as it has on Grieg. Not long ago there was nothing for him but unqualified praise, and commentators inclined to lump all his works together, belauding the mediocre ones almost in the same terms as the best. Grieg, who, shortly after having written the "Peer Gynt" music, frankly confessed to a friend that "this was one of the poor things which circumstances had led him to turn out" (letter to Matthison-Hansen, of August, 1877), must have derived very little satisfaction from such indiscriminate praise.

Then a reaction came, interest in him waned, and his best music suffered from neglect together with his worst. It is a curious thing that of the few books devoted to him up to now, not one should have been really satisfactory from the critical point of view. The almost insuperable difficulty seems to have been to draw a picture of him which would be life-size and true to life, neither magnifying nor belittling him; not resting content with vague generalities, not seeking for merits that are lacking, but paying full tribute to those that are there.

* * *

A common mistake, and one of the worst of hasty generalizations, was to hold him up as a typical pioneer and a great exponent of nationality in music. Apart from the fundamental question of the rights and wrongs of "nationality" or "nationalism" in music—which attribute, loosely defined, was considered a merit a few years ago, and is now regarded as a drawback without anybody ever having attempted to probe the matter—this description of Grieg was not only disproportionate, but untrue from the plain point of view of facts. He was born in 1843. In 1842, Glinka's "Russlan and Laudmilla" (in the second act of which, to quote but one instance, Finn's Ballad is a splendid example of nationalism very much akin to Grieg's) had been performed in Petersburg. Borodin was born in 1834, Balakireff in 1837, Moussorgsky in 1839, Rimsky-Korsakoff in 1844. By the time Grieg's earliest representative works appeared, musical nationalism had progressed far beyond the pioneer stage in Russia. It is but fair to add that Grieg probably knew nothing whatever of Russian music and nobody has alleged that his tendency to nationalism developed under the influence of similar tendencies in other countries.

All this anyhow is by the way. Even forgetting the Russian and other "national" composers (the Czech, Smetana, was born in 1824) we should be able to see that "nationalism," although a perceptible and interesting feature of Grieg's art, is not one of its main features. This is but one of the many points which Miss Yvonne Rokseth makes clear in her little book, "Grieg," which represents a considerable advance in Grieg criticism, and will delight all people interested in the composer.

* * *

She begins by showing that if he benefited so little by the tuition he received at the Leipzig conservatorium—he was to complain of having "learned absolutely nothing there"—it was partly because he revolted against the dry and somewhat pedantic character of that tuition, so that he deprived himself of the advantages he might have derived from it, and failed to acquire technical proficiency. On the other hand, he assimilated all too readily the airs and graces in vogue among the followers of Mendelssohn. And, when he first attempted to deal with national folk songs, he fell into the error of believing that these should be given some kind of conventionally dignified garb. It was much later that he got rid of this prejudice.

Besides, he did not draw extensively upon the musical lore of his country; it is only in a few piano pieces and one book of choral songs that he used actual folk tunes. He dreamed of writing, in collaboration with Björnson, a Norwegian opera on the subject of "Olaf Trygrason." Piano Concerto and Ballade, and the 'Peer Gynt' music taken together." On the other hand, she is aware that his genius would overcome now This was to be "a genuinely Norwegian drama with genuinely Norwegian music, as great and profound as the Wagnerian drama" (letter to Berger, August, 1886). At the same time, he doubted whether he had the needful power: "maybe it is preordained that not I, but another, shall write it; but written it will be, sooner or later."

He knew his own limitations, and realized that what he needed was a greater command of form, whereas his chief asset was his capacity "to utter in lyric form the music which sang within" himself (same letter to Berger). Undoubtedly, it is in his short lyric pièces, vocal or instrumental, that his best is to be found. How good this best is, many of us incline to forget nowadays. Miss Rokseth reminds us of it appositely and boldly. She does not fear to reinforce her praise of the piano pieces op. 66 with the remark that "there is, maybe, more artistic significance in this little album than in the whole of the String Quartet, the and then the difficulties set by the more ambitious forms; she rightly points out, for instance, that his Second Violin Sonata is a masterpiece.

Other signs are not wanting to show that a few scholars at least realize that modern methods of criticism should be applied to Grieg; since such methods alone will do justice to his originality—for instance, that his musical style should be studied carefully, point by point. A Polish specialist, Mr. I. J. Freiheiter, has already written an excellent essay on his harmony ("Kvartalnik Muzyczny," Warsaw, October, 1932) which reveals a wealth of noteworthy idiosyncrasies: in the pieces op. 66, among others, of which Grieg wrote: "There I have done things fit to make people's hair stand on end—but things born out of my mind, not out of the keyboard"; and in the equally delightful pieces op. 72, in which the composer succeeds in transferring to the piano racy effects proper to the Norwegian peasant's fiddle. A few more contributions of this kind, and Grieg's music, after suffering much from both short-sighted praise and indiscriminate censure, will be put in its right place once for all.

American Folk Art

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME slight irony attaches to the whole-hearted pursuit of objects of folk art. Carefully assembled, discerningly catalogued, luxuriously displayed, these relics of historical times had once been considered good enough for the attic or dust bin, until knowledge and taste finally came round to their qualities and significance. Currently the exhibition of American Folk Art, assembled by the Museum of Modern Art, is to be seen at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The visitors wander about the galleries amused at the "quaint" objects, beaming as if they were enjoying the playful actions of a puppy or a child. We of the sophisticated decades, nurtured upon art grown elaborate and realistic, feel some refreshment in the simple and ingenuous. In the very galleries of the museum in which this exhibition has been installed, we have seen "landskips" and "effigies" made by our contemporary painters, Boston's best. We have looked upon portrayals of sea and forest, town and country, grown-ups and children. They have been made with meticulous craft, with precision so far as perspective and light and shadow gradations are concerned, "lifelike" and photographic. With all the perfection and technic we have remained cold and irresponsive. Enjoyment of art somehow does not demand complexity, or knowledge necessarily. It does demand, so it seems, something which imperfect folk pictures have and too perfect school works have not. Is it usefulness, is it conviction, is it imaginative resource? Yes, it is all of these.

The list of uses to which these objets d'art were put is entertaining—hitching posts, weather vanes, cigar-store Indians, ship's figureheads. Those who cut and whittled and bent these things into shape had never heard the words "form," "composition," "perspective." They worked partly from nature, partly from their own fancy. Folk art and primitive art have generally well emphasized design; never are they burdened with the details of surface likeness. The craftsman plays with the curls, or laces; he accents the eyes, outlines the nose, gives an extra touch of beauty to the lips. Symmetry, contrast, orderliness interest him. When we look from picture to picture we are impressed with the brightness, the definiteness of pattern and the simple, frank facial expressions.

These portraits, many of them, were made by the itinerant limners, the prototype of present-day potboilers. The craftsmanship of the former, however, shows more positiveness; there is no doubt that these commercial portrayers enjoyed their work and painted what they considered mighty handsome pictures. Potboiling today is done half-heartedly, and unfortunately with a supercilliousness that does not help to make good pictures. These early portrait painters could give the public what it wanted and at the same time make pictures which had design merit.

The return to folk art is not only allied to antiquarian pursuit; it has answered a need. When fine art wanders away from its stronghold it grows weak and ineffective. It must be nurtured again by the warmth of sharpness of necessity. These qualities we find in folk art.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Islamic Art at the Metropolitan

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

UNTIL Jan. 7, 1934, there will continue on view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art an important exhibition of Islamic miniature painting and book illustration. All the known schools of Islamic art are represented by foremost examples, including the originals of many famous things that have hitherto been known to the public only in handbook illustrations. The exhibits, from the Metropolitan's collections and from museums and private collections in America and Europe, include Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Indian manuscripts and miniatures.

The showing has been arranged according to periods and schools

Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Portrait of a Princess, Persian, First Half of the Sixteenth Century; Lent by M. Louis Cartier of Paris.

by Dr. M. S. Dimand, curator of Near Eastern art, enabling the visitor to follow changes o style due to various influences. From the Louvre has come a large fourteenth-century copy of Shan-nama, "The Book of Kings," with its exquisite tinted drawings by Ustad Muhammadi, 1578. The Bibliothèque Nationale sends Persian and Turkish albums of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Included among these is the equestrian portrait of Sultan Suleiman the Great, 1520-66, and paintings by the most celebrated Persian painter at the beginning of the seventeenth century From the Musée des arts decoratifs come two sixteenth-century miniatures of the Bukhara school and a treasured lacquered bookbinding of the same period.

Mr. Dimand discusses at length the place of the calligrapher in this ancient art, showing that he was esteemed even above the miniature painter because occupied so largely with the pious act of copying the Koran. Picture writing, Arabic may be called with its adaptability to decorative treatment, a quality that gave rise to an art term widely in use in other connections, arabesque. In this exhibition may be studied the two types of Arabic script, the angular style known as Kufic and the rounded manner known as Naskhi.

* * *

Through many variations run these two styles, but their general difference is not difficult to notice in any guise. In an eleventh-century script the lettering is varied by dots, used as in modern shorthand, to distinguish identically written consonants. The vowel marks are in red. After the Kufic script ceased to be used for texts, its monumental qualities made it admirably suited to chapter headings. Emphasis was often placed upon the pictorial quality of pattern rather than on legibility, and some of these calligraphers could ingeniously make compositions out of the strokes that formed the letters of the alphabet.

Endless patience went into the painting and illuminating of these miniatures, with their accompanying writings, celebrating the valor and good deeds of rulers, and spreading in books of knowledge illustrated information as to man's inventions and observations of nature. A portrait of Shah Jahan, of the Indian Mughal school, has an exquisitely wrought border of flowers in delicate colorations, all outlined with fine lines of gold. The ruler stands on a globe, a lion and lamb curled up at his feet. The royal courtiers, all done as individual portraits, stand in two ranks on clouds on either side, and overhead two winged cherubs are descending with a crown.

* * *

"Two Partridges," of the Indian Mughal school, lent by the Louvre, is done in careful detail and in full color, like an item in Audubon's series of North American birds. "Mouse and Cat Escaping from a Hunter" exemplifies the naïve humor and love of animals that runs through many of these items, with the mouse diving into his hole at the roots of a tree and puss grinning from the concealment of the branches above, irresistibly like the Cheshire cat in "Alice in Wonderland." The baffled hunter is dully chagrined. A page from the manuscript of the "Criterion of Knowledge" portrays a congress of birds of many feathers. Another page shows a black buck and a gray mouse helping a green tortoise to escape from a hunter.

Many manuscripts portray scenes of domestic life and incidents in royal history. In one picture the ruler sits as his ease watching "Prisoners being put into Fetters," with additional panels showing the events that led up to the central tableau. Another composition shows "Alexander Fighting in India with Fire-spilling Machines," and decorative indeed are the racing flames. From the "Universal History" of Rashid Ad-din, Persian sixteenth century, is a page devoted to Jonah and the Whale, with the prophet riding at his ease in the mouth of a giant fish, and a yellow-and-purple-robed angel hovering above. Plans for a perpetual motion machine are pictured in a page from the Aljagari "Treatise on Automata."

A Play to the Memory of Swift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

"YAHOO," a play by the Earl of Longford, produced Sept. 26, 1933, by Hilton Edwards, at the Gate Theater.

Speaking in response to a curtain call at the première of "Yahoo," the Earl of Longford said he had written the play as a tribute to the memory of Swift, whom he regarded as "the father of modern Irish nationalism." As a matter of fact, "Yahoo" is more than a tribute. It is an illumination of one of the most baffling characters in history, whose life was one long paradox.

Revealed in his study as he reads extracts from "Gulliver's Travels," just completed, to Stella and Dingley, Swift, excited by what he has written concerning the Yahoos, launches into invective against the Irish (Yahoos) for their submission to English tyranny. Exhausted by the violence of his outburst, Swift falls into a chair declaring that he is done with the Irish, who are more interested "in their quarrels than in their rights." Then, hearing of the granting of the Wood patent, he is once more stirred to rage. He denounces the English for this new injustice and the Irish again for submitting to it. Urged by Stella, he agrees to employ his pen once more against injustice.

The reappearance of Vanessa and her threat to tell Stella the whole story of her own relations with Swift forces him to marry Stella. The ceremony is performed by Dr.—afterward the famous Bishop—Berkeley, and Stella returns to her own home. All are sworn to secrecy. Swift then bids Vanessa farewell in a scene of great power. Failing to win him back to herself, Vanessa attacks Stella and so works upon Swift that he is rendered speechless with anger. Enraged, he advances upon Vanessa who, terrified, faints. Swift, his anger forgotten, betrays with one word—"Vanessa"—his real feelings toward the woman.

* * *

This touch illustrates the author's methods very effectively. Even as Swift is indulging in fierce denunciation, passing from rage to rage, one gets a glimpse of the underlying motif. That motif is pride. It is behind everything he says and does. Yet Swift hates his pride. "I am what I am!" he exclaims, and it is at once an outburst of his pride, an explanation and a reproach.

With a sure hand Lord Longford has made visible the vein of consistency which runs unwaveringly through the maze of inconsistency in Swift. He has produced a character clear in its every facet. Bit by bit, his conception of this strange man comes to the surface.

By excellent construction, Lord Longford brings his play to a climax of power. Swift is in peril as the author of the Drapier Letters. Stella comes to warn him and to plead that he acknowledge her as his wife, that she may share his danger. Scornful of peril, Swift refuses her request. A moment later, learning of the withdrawal of the Wood Patent, Swift exults in his triumph over tyranny, but even more so in the fact that he has aroused the Irish people. It is his supreme hour. His triumph, however, is short-lived. Stella's heart is broken. The conflict of extreme joy and extreme grief is more than Swift's mentality can stand.

* * *

In his delirium, Swift sees down the years. He learns what the Irish think about him. Expressionistic in form, this scene is at times brilliant in its satire. It shows Swift as the first Sinn Feiner. The play has its peculiar values for the Irish people, but it belongs as much to the world theater as to the Irish, as a character study capable of standing on its own merits.

A word must be said for Mr. Hilton Edwards, who not only produced the play but also appeared as Swift. The author was fortunate in having a producer-actor who was able to see eye to eye with him.

J. J. H.

Modern Art for Australia

By FRANK RUTTER

London

AN INTERESTING art event is the exhibition of a small collection of contemporary work bought by the trustees of the Nation Art Gallery of New South Wales, in Sydney. These are being shown for a few weeks in the galleries of Messrs. Arthur Tooth & Sons, New Bond Street, prior to their shipment to Australia. In making these purchases the trustees have been guided by the desire to obtain as representative as possible a collection of contemporary British art, taking into consideration the pictures already in the gallery and not making too great a contrast with them.

In other words, the selection committee has deemed it prudent policy not to shock the Australian public by suddenly acquiring for Sydney works of a very advanced modern tendency. The delegates have shown great discretion and wise judgment in buying works which are good of their kind but not too controversial. Thus they have bought one of the most attractive of Jacob Epstein's portrait bronzes, "Meum," which has indisputable beauty in the subject as well as great power and skill in the modeling. They have bought a small but exceedingly fine example of Augustus John, "Reverie: The Tired Climber," a small full-length of a young girl in a landscape, painted with that direct simplicity and fine sense of form which distinguish John's work in his best middle period. It is also very pleasant and fresh in color. This, with C. J. Holme's austere, strongly designed landscape, "Stoneyfield, Teesdale," and James Bateman's simplified, emphatically patterned "Woodland with Cattle," may be said to represent that tendency toward simplification and accentuation of constructive design which has been a marked feature of post-impressionist painting.

* * *

Various aspects of British impressionist painting are seen in Spencer Gore's lyrical and lovely "Pool Panshanger Park"; in Ethel Walker's radiant flower piece, "The Parrot and the Roses"; in William Nicholson's exquisitely delicate exterior, "The Blue Shop"; in Duncan Grant's landscape, "The Road, Sussex," a harmony of warm, mellow color; in the polished, Manetlike still-life, "The Melon," by S. J. Peploe, the Edinburgh artist, and in the low-toned but breezy and vigorous "Pier, Walberswick," by R. O. Dunlop.

All these are small paintings, but a larger work, of extremely fine quality, is a three-quarter length portrait, "Marguerite," by Alan Beeton, a superb technician whose accomplished art is based on the tradition of Velásquez and Vermeer. The purely English tradition of Richard Wilson and Cotman is seen ably continued in the small "Old Cornish Farm," by C. G. Guy, who emulates Bertram Nicholls in his dignity of design and fine, rich surface quality of paint.

The only piece of sculpture other than Epstein's bought for Sydney is Maurice Lambert's "Portrait of Scott Goddard," a head which, in its general simplicity and sharply defined planes, exemplifies the modern *carving* tradition in sculpture, as opposed to the *modeling* technique so superbly illustrated in the Epstein bronze.

* * *

The purchases for Sydney also include water colors and drawings by Muirhead Bone, John Nash, Henry Rushbury, Gerald Brockhurst, Orpen and John Skeaping, three D. Y. Cameron etchings, two by Rushbury, and etched portraits of Brangwyn and Pryde by Joseph Simpson. Further, in addition to the contemporary work, the trustees have secured two old master etchings, nice impressions of Rembrandt's "Beggars at the Door of a House" and Meryon's "Tourelle, Rue de la Tixerandefe."

When it is realized that all these 36 works together cost under £2500, less than New South Wales has paid in the past for one big Victorian painting—for example, Poynter's "Queen of Sheba," which cost £2900—then it should be admitted that this time Sydney has got very good value for the money expended. It is to be hoped that when this interesting collection is exhibited in New South Wales it will receive so warm a welcome from the Australian public that the trustees will be encouraged to acquire for Sydney more examples of the best work in the various modern schools.

Marguerite Milward, whose exhibition of sculpture has just opened at the Beaux Arts Gallery, has been known in Paris for some years. She studied under Bourdelle, who greatly encouraged her, and has exhibited for some time past both at the New Salon and Salon des Tuileries. She has recently been working in London, and her present exhibition includes portrait busts of Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lloyd George, Ruth Draper and Sir Rabindranath Tagore. But while this sculptor definitely has a sense of character, the power and distinction of her modeling is still more interestingly displayed in her clever studies of a number of Eastern types. Among the most charming of her exhibits at the Beaux Arts may be mentioned her terracotta figure of a "Burmese Dancing Girl," most rhythmic in its pose and dynamic in design, and the remarkably expressive high relief of "Surya Sena: A Singalese Singer."

The Kaleidoscope

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WALT DISNEY'S Silly Symphony, "Three Little Pigs," is proving the most popular short film of the year. In New York it is repeating at many theaters, with six engagements at the Trans-Lux, five at the Roxy and two at the 6000-seat Radio City Music Hall. Probably the element that has made it better liked even than the first superior color picture in this series, "Flowers and Trees," is the theme song, "Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf?"

This wolf song is simply the old college glee, "V-pi-dee," in a new key, with new words. It is beginning to show signs of becoming one of those things from which there is no escape until they wear out. Like "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles" and "Yes, We Have No Bananas," of other years, this catchy "wolf" ditty is being whistled and hummed in the streets and offices and on the bus tops. Anybody can vocalize its range of less than an octave. Dance orchestras are playing it, people chant its boastful sentiments in and out of season. The police may soon take notice. If the meter were adaptable to mentioning tiger instead of wolf it would make a campaign song to help Fusion defeat Tammany.

All Done to Rhythm

"Three Little Pigs" runs for less than 10 minutes, and pictures the outmaneuvering of the wolf by three little pigs. One little pig built a house of straw; another wove one out of twigs, a third (a solid citizen) constructed his of brick. It was to this house that the others ran for refuge when the wolf blew their shelters down in two prodigious blasts. The wolf is a grand spectacle in his red trousers and green galluses, and when he heaves in sight the little pig of the straw house takes in the Welcome mat. The wolf works himself to a shadow trying to blow in the brick house, and finally slinks off to the forest to recover his breath. That will take him days, no doubt. All this is due to rhythm that transports the spectators, and sends them forth to talk about the film and its tune. Somebody will have the vision to make a long picture on the same scheme of rhythmic movement that needs no explanatory words—a real bit of cinema art it will be, we predict.

A comic actress recently lost a radio engagement, for which she seemed in every way qualified, because she did not fulfill the manuscript's statement that her words were spoken by a fat woman.

Rivera's New Murals

Diego Rivera has completed 12 of the 20 murals which he planned for the New Workers' School in New York City. He is going soon to Mexico to execute a government commission, but expects to return and finish the school scheme. In speaking of his new murals, Señor Rivera says they represent the series of revolutionary episodes that have dotted the history of the United States, resulting in gradual freeing of men and women from physical and industrial slavery. He holds that art must have a social content if it is to be important in any large meaning. Art for art's sake implies the dilettante patron and the painter-for-painters artist. In his designs he makes no use of silhouetted figures, nor does he balance "busy" areas with empty spaces. There are no restful passages in his compositions.

"Boredom in art" is his label for abstraction. Departure from representation indicates decadence, he holds, in an age that is so alive with vital human issues that cry out for recognizable presentation. Señor Rivera says that Picasso refused to entertain an offer to do murals for Rockefeller Center in New York. Matisse also declined, on the ground that the spaces to be filled were too large to suit his style.

Perspectives of Sound

In "Dr. Bull," the new Fox film featuring Will Rogers, a consistent effort is made to provide appropriate changes in volume as the sources of sound approach or recede. This sort of study may lead to a much-needed consideration of the whole sound problem in films. Someone will make the discovery, one of these days, that most of the sounds in talkies are without significance and so should never have been put in when the picture was filmed. Music, yes; meaningless talk and other noises, no.

In the Metro film, "Stranger's Return," there is just one significant use of sound and it wins the loudest and longest audience laugh in the picture. It comes when several persons who have been gabbling go out of the room and Lionel Barrymore opens his mouth in a mockery of ya-ya-ya-ing. There is nothing for it but to keep on making the obvious remark that the cinema, self-evidently, is a visual medium, using as a setting for pictorial motion musical and natural rhythms.

Some day Fox may stop embarrassing Will Rogers with demands on him for "acting." He is at his funniest, like all musical comedy jesters, when he has nothing to do with the plot, and needs merely to look on and make comic remarks. In "Dr. Bull" Will is called upon to play a love scene. He gets through it with his hands in his pockets, and staring at the floor and furniture, looking at the girl occasionally, apparently to see if she is still in the room.

E. C. S.

'Tobias and the Angel'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—When Miss Ellen Van Volkenburg returns as she does part of each year as guest director to the Cornish Theater which she, Mr. Maurice Browne and Miss Nellie C. Cornish established in 1917, we are assured of a highly specialized theatrical treat. Miss Van Volkenburg opened the season here Oct. 4, with Dr. James Bridie's "Tobias and the Angel," modeled on the old tale from the Book of Tobit of the Apochrypha, charmingly modernized as to phraseology, but with none of its philosophy lost to mere cleverness. Tobias, moon-calf son of feeble and impoverished old Tobit and Anna, is played with unusually convincing naïveté by Mr. Stephen Berkey. He is led on his journey to collect moneys by the Archangel Raphael in the guise of a porter and is made by various encounters to become a man. Mr. Keinert Wolff as the Archangel could easily have flown away with the show, but preserved it in that happy medium of dignity between the humor of a too great solemnity and the tragedy of underestimated value of line.

Lore Deja and Miss Nelle Fisher arranged dances and music of exotic nature to beguile dull time for Sara (Miss Myrtle Mary Moss) in her walled garden in Ecbatna until Tobias appears and marries her and she must go on with Raphael's work. The scene itself, inspired by the Persian miniatures, is richly imaginative in detail, a double stage allowing Raphael to display his wings and to overcome the demon Asmoday.

Mr. Varèse Returns

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

TRANSMUTATION of sound is is the idea upon which Mr. Edgar Varèse, the composer, goes when making an orchestral piece, so he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, calling at his temporary place of residence here. We shall be helped, perhaps, to discuss Varèse by using this phrase of his, as reviewers long have been in the case of Liszt by referring to the "metamorphosis of themes." New methods call for new terms; and Mr. Varèse has evidently been compelled to find a way of explaining, in brief, his strange and formerly unknown procedures. He has always spoken of his works as built primarily upon sound; and now, for plainness's sake, he comes cut averring that certain of them, like "Amériques" and "Arcana," move ahead and develop on a scheme-transmutation.

There, indeed, we have something positive. Instead of bothering ourselves with what Varèse's music is not, we can take interest in what it actually is. Instead of regretting that it has no tunes, we can rejoice that it contains a novel and a well-considered plan of sonorities. Instead of deploring its want of softness and sentiment—no harmony and no melody—we can commend its possession of power and intellectuality—rhythm in hitherto unimagined forms, and instrumental combinations and contrasts in never-before ventured array.

* * *

Looking at the score of "Arcana," revised version (Éditions Max Eschig, Paris, 1931), in order to get a notion of how tone is transmuted, here we find none of that polite and elegant music of the old-fashioned concert-hall; the hall which, truth to tell, was merely a parlor on a large scale. No; we are away from everything lamp-lit, dressed-up, starchy and silky, and are in the daytime world of doings and accomplishments.

Necessarily, something is set down to begin with as subject, else there can be nothing to transmute. That something may, if someone insists, be regarded as a "theme;" but it may hardly be called so in an academic meaning of the word, because it is too much conceived in dissonance. It is too rough an element, that is to say, to bear being described as a "motive" in anything like the Wagnerian sense. It should rather be taken as a fragment, and a somewhat random one, of sound.

Presently, for the matter of that, it takes on transmutation, then more and more; and much of the transmuting results from the application of force; much also from resort to velocity. The pages of "Arcana," we may be sure, turn rapidly under the hands of the conductor at a time of performance. Seems as though, almost, the man who commits his scores to memory is the only sort that should undertake interpretation of the piece.

* * *

We shall see; or possibly we shall not see. To recall affairs, Mr. Varèse wrote the original "Arcana," then entitled "Arcanes," in New York, as also, earlier, the original "Amériques." Both works were brought out in turn by the Philadelphia Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Stokowski. The revised "Arcana" was produced in Paris under Mr. Slonimsky; and before it, the revised "Amériques" under Mr. Poulet. Whatever may happen next, Mr. Varèse, after five years of absence in France, has returned to the United States, how long to remain he does not disclose.

Certainly he stands forth a redoubtable challenger for the consideration of the American public. Apparently nobody denies him place as one of the foremost of musical innovators. Without much dispute, too, he is the one American citizen ever to take such rank. There have been American musicians, granted, who excelled in this school or that of composition, all following some European model more or less faithfully. Conductors catch up their symphonies and tone-poems and present them with no great inconvenience to themselves and with no great manifestation of feeling one way or the other on the part of their audiences. But let a conductor attempt a piece by Varèse, he has a job. Let a house hear it, clamor ensues.

By all report, performers take warmly and enthusiastically to Varèse's music, recognizing that the parts for their instruments are written by a master in masterly fashion. They play the notes they see before them; and as for transmutation of sound, they know that will attend to itself. They must be at heart artists, however, and they must be executants of the very first order.

To add an observation or two of Mr. Varèse, recalled from his talk, questions and answers both his own:

"What is noise? It is sound in the making.

"Can anyone be good as an artist and of no account as a person? Impossible. A man speaks for himself and only himself. He expresses what he, in his own traits and virtues, really is. No more ill-thought cry could be set up than 'Art for art.'

"Who opened the gates of music? Beethoven. He showed, besides, that every fresh work of art must have a form of its own, and that, practically, a new form Ah! Beethoven's last quartet!"

An Unsubtle Hamlet

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

QUEEN'S THEATER — "Night's Candles," a play in three acts by Grant Yates, adapted from Alfred de Musset's "Lorenzaccio," produced Sept. 20, 1933.

"Night's Candles" is the study of an unsubtle Hamlet. Lorenzino de Medici, called Lorenzaccio, is a youth of bright promise, who has grown up into a man of promises broken. Becoming the self-despising and conscience-haunted minister to the pleasures of his worthless cousin, Alessandro de Medici, Duke of Florence, he is constantly vowing himself to better things, and as constantly disappointing both himself and those who have trust in his higher nature. At last, though physically a coward (a fact established in a scene that Mr. Ernest Milton plays with arresting power) he resolves that he can in no way free himself save by the slaying of Alessandro. This accomplished, he discovers, what indeed might have struck him from the first, that his bonds were of his own contriving, and that liberation is an action of the spirit and not of the body. The play ends, therefore, with Lorenzino's perception that his taskmaster was himself, not Alessandro.

It will be seen from this short synopsis of De Musset's drama that Lorenzino does not arrive at a satisfactory solution of his human relationships without leading the other characters in the piece a pretty dance. This somewhat colloquial phrase exactly expresses the temper of Mr. Milton's remarkable performance. It is throughout in terms of dance that his interpretation of the part is conceived. For Mr. Milton, as for Sir John Martin-Harvey, mere realism has no attraction and no authority. When in this play he walks out of a room he does not do so as men in ordinary society walk out of a room; he does not even do so as Lorenzino may be supposed to have done. He walks out of it in such a way as Lorenzino would have done had he been able, in this simple action, to convey to an onlooker an insight into the deepest recesses of his thoughts.

The unrealistic actor has a tendency to become either a singer or a dancer. Either he speaks in a manner more beautiful and more expressive than is the customary method of talking, or else he moves in a way more elaborately patterned than are the usual movements of mankind. Personally, we are laid more easily under the spell of the first kind of player than under that of the second, but it is to be freely admitted that Mr. Milton's presentation of Lorenzino is a performance of quite astonishing beauty and grace, finely imagined, and detailed to the last crooking of a finger.

He is supported by a long and generally admirable cast. Miss Catherine Lacey wears her medieval robes with dignity and ease, Mr. Roy Emerton gives an impressive characterization of the humorous and satyrlike Duke, and Mr. Henry Hewitt is sinuously sinister as the wicked Cardinal. Miss Dorothy Green, as Lorenzino's mother, a small part, shares and contributes to the loveliest moment of the play, where she and Lorenzino quietly recall his early days of brilliant achievement, and the great hopes then entertained of him. This scene is exquisite.

H. H.

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Season of Hard Close Football Ahead in East

Low Scoring Indicates Rebuilding Going On by Major Teams

That low scoring of many major eastern elevens against minor-rated teams presages a season of stubborn football ahead. Under usual situations these low scores might tend to cast shadows of disappointment. Right now, however, they are seen as mile stones toward a rough and rocky path of strenuous football in the immediate offing. Most of the low scoring came against better than average small-college football teams and, though victory was gained only by the hardest of work, that same hard work is building some very fine teams.

Few of the major eastern teams are being referred to as potential nationa' champions and many are not figured as being up to the best standards. They are approaching a pace of equality that portends the kind of football fans delight in—difficult to dope in advance, brim full of surprises in action, and meaty for after discussion.

Saturday's big eastern result was the one-sided triumph of Pittsburgh against the United States Naval Academy, 34 to 6. The Panthers were much too good and powerful for the Middies, but those who saw the slaughter are loud in praise of the vain struggle put up by the future naval officers. Navy held the Panthers to a 7-to-0 score for two periods before crumbling. Pittsburgh apparently did not unleash its full power. If the Middies do not take defeat too much to heart they will profit handsomely to the extent of being bad news to later opponents.

Michigan Maltreats Cornell

The Big Ten of the mid-West treated the East to a grim disappointment when Michigan whaled Cornell to the tune of 40 to 0. The Wolverine victory was generally predicted, for Coach Kipke has a real team in line for championship honors, but the margin of victory was not to the liking of easterners. Cornell's attack was piled up by a sturdy, Michigan defense and the Wolverine attack simply walked through Cornell.

Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth all won their games with varying results. Harvard and Princeton triumphed by sizable scores against weaker opponents, but Yale and Dartmouth were forced to grind out their victories with much more effort. The Eli topped Washington and Lee, 14 to 0, while the Big Green beat Bates by the same score. Their opponents were not exactly easy to handle and, although a bigger margin would have been more pleasing, the supporters and critics are holding final opinion in abeyance. New Hampshire held back Harvard's power for 10 minutes in exchanged punts, but finally succumbed, 34 to 0, and while 15 minute periods were planned, the fourth was cut to nine to save the Wildcats. The Crimson continues to be weak against forward passing. Dartmouth had what should have been a profitable contest with Bates, winning 14 to 0. The Princeton Tigers, and particularly the sopohomores, ran over Williams, 45 to 0, with a smooth, well-drilled football team, teeming with real players.

Columbia Given Scare

Columbia faces Princeton next week and not without some concern. The Lions defeated Virginia Saturday, 15 to 6; but what a time they had in doing it. Held in check by a stubborn invader, 6 to 0, until the last period, the Lions seemed on the way to defeat. Virginia weakened, however, and the Lions came out of their lethargy to forge ahead with 15 needed points. Colgate, undefeated, untied, and unscored upon last season, defeated Rutgers; but the Red Raiders were scored against when a blocked punt in the last quarter gave their opponents a score, Colgate winning, 25 to 2.

New York University eked out a 13-to-12 win from Lafayette and Fordham repelled a real football team in West Virginia, 20 to 0. Brown found Springfield a problem, 13 to 6, and Holy Cross improved enough to beat a strong Providence football team, 14 to 0. Although not a member of the Big Ten, Syracuse retaliated against the Midwest in behalf of the East by besting Ohio Wesleyan, 40 to 0. West Point encountered no trouble in overwhelming Delaware, 52 to 0, but Pennsylvania showed unimpressively in downing Franklin & Marshall, 9 to 0. It was Penn's first game of the season.

In the small college class Boston University defeated Colby, 9 to 7, without being handicapped by player control; while Tufts impressed with its 20-to-6 win against Middlebury. Maine topped Lowell Textile School, 14 to 0, and Bowdoin won from Wesleyan, 14 to 0. Other games found Amherst defeating Union, 46 to 0; Massachusetts State 40, Connecticut State 7, and Muhlenberg 3, Penn State 0. Lehigh, a later opponent of Harvard, won from Johns Hopkins, 14 to 0.

Canadian Senior Rugby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 16—Senior rugby games in eastern Canada on Saturday provided no upsets, although in the Interprovincial Union, the home teams, Ottawa and Montreal, experienced more trouble than had been anticipated. At Ottawa, the home team had to have all the breaks of the game to defeat Toronto Argonauts by 15 to 8, while Montreal scored four points after Hamilton had tied the score, to win by 11 to 7. In the Ontario race, Balmy Beach won at Hamilton by 15 to 9, while Sarnia won at home from St. Michael's College of Toronto, 17 to 1.

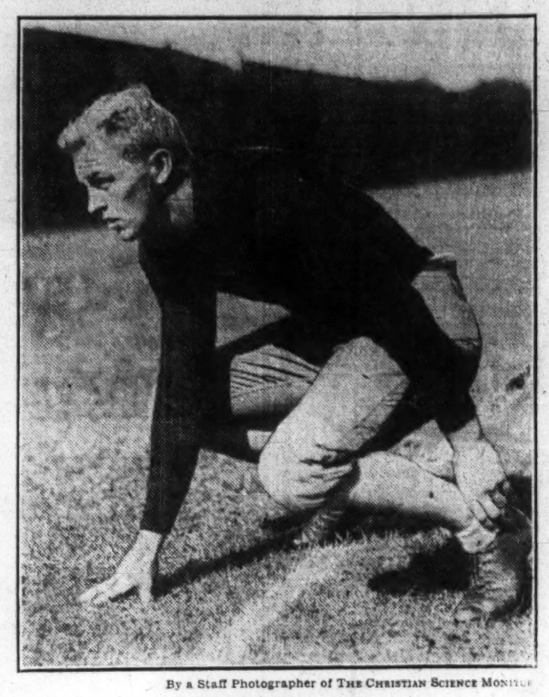
Bruins Sign Amateur

Manager Art Ross has announced the signing of another new hockey player in William Cunningham, defenseman for the Winnipeg Monerchs last season. The new recruit from the amateur ranks comes highly recommended by Frank Fredrickson, Boston scout and new Princeton hockey coach. Cunningham is 19 years of age and weighs 190 pounds. The Bruins now have five new players, including Andy Mulligan, Charlie Mason, Hank Dyck and Johnny Sheppard. Other deals are also on the fire, one in which Babe Siebert of Rangers may come to Boston for Harry Oliver.

Rangers Win in Cup Final

GLASGOW, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Glasgow Rangers defeated Clyde, 2 to 0, in the Glasgow Cup soccer final Saturday.

The Crimson's Gridiron Leader



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Capt. John H. Dean '34
Harvard Varsity Football Team

English Soccer Lead Widened by Tottenham

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, Oct. 16

Leading Teams British Soccer Standings
English League—First Division

Clubs	W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pts
Tottenham Hotspur	6	2	2	19	9	14
The Arsenal	4	4	2	20	11	12
Huddersfield Town	5	2	3	20	9	12
Sunderland	5	1	4	24	13	11
Portsmouth	4	3	3	14	10	11
Leeds United	5	1	3	17	14	11
Aston Villa	5	1	4	20	18	11
Stoke City	3	5	2	12	16	11
Wolverhampton W.	4	3	3	17	23	11
Second Division						
Bolton Wanderers	7	1	2	22	15	15
Port Vale	7	0	3	20	11	14
Grimsaby Town	6	0	4	25	13	12
West Ham United	5	2	3	26	18	12
Blackpool	5	2	3	16	11	12
Hull City	4	4	2	16	13	12
Notts County	5	2	3	16	13	12
Fulham	5	2	3	16	14	12
Preston North End	5	2	3	18	17	12
Third Division—Northern Section						
Chesterfield	9	0	1	30	8	18
Tranmere Rovers	6	2	2	21	10	14
Barnsley	6	1	2	27	13	13
Hartlepools United	6	1	3	24	17	13
Barrow	5	3	2	20	16	13
Third Division—Southern Section						
Exeter City	6	2	3	20	12	14
Queen's Park Rang'rs	6	1	3	18	13	13
Crystal Palace	5	3	3	20	17	13
Reading	5	2	3	20	11	12
Norwich City	5	2	3	24	16	12
Charlton Athletic	5	2	3	25	18	12
Swindon Town	5	2	3	15	15	12
Scottish League—First Division						
Motherwell	12	1	0	31	8	25
Glasgow Rangers	9	2	1	41	12	20
Kilmarnock	7	3	3	32	20	17
Aberdeen	8	1	4	38	23	17

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 16—Tottenham Hotspur lengthened its soccer lead in the first division of the English League Saturday when it pulled out a close 1-to-0 victory over Portsmouth, runner-up, on the latter's grounds.

The jam for the third position was broken up by the results, The Arsenal trouncing Newcastle United, 3-to-0 in London and Huddersfield Town winning, 5-to-1 over Leicester City at home to get into a tie for second place ahead of Portsmouth.

Bolton's lead in the second division was narrowed down to a point when the Wanderers traveled to Preston North End and were held to a 1-to-1 tie. Port Vale defeated Millwall, 3-to-0, to hold second place.

Exeter City and Crystal Palace battled to a scoreless draw in London, leaving the former just a point in the lead in the southern section of the third division, but in the northern section Chesterfield retained a comfortable lead by beating Hartlepools United, 3-to-1, at home.

Mighty Motherwell gained another victory in the first division of the Scottish League to keep intact its record of no defeats. Its latest victims were the Hearts, and Motherwell's 2-to-1 victory kept it nicely in front.

Rangers, league champions and running second to Motherwell, were busy defeating Clyde for the Glasgow Cup, 2 to 0.

Kilmarnock and Aberdeen remained deadlocked for third place when each won, Kilmarnock beating Dundee, 2 to 0, while Aberdeen was winning, 3 to 2, over St. Mirren.

King's Park finally pulled into the lead in the second division by defeating Dundee United, 5 to 2. Morton, down from the first division, suffered one of the worst trimmings of the season, when it lost, 10 to 1, to St. Bernard. Dunfermline, which had been deadlocked with Morton and King's Park, got only a single point when Raith Rovers held it to a 1-to-1 draw.

M. C. C. Scores 292

KARACHI, India, Oct. 16 (Canadian Press)—The Marylebone Cricket Club opened its Indian tour here yesterday by scoring 292 against Rubie's eleven in the first innings of a two-day game. The Indians replied with 81 for loss of three wickets before the close of play for the day. C. P. Walters, with 71, had the highest score of the English side. Barnett scored 62, D. R. Jardine 40, and Valentine 59. Harris, bowling for the Indians, took five wickets for 89 runs.

Richards and Barnes Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 16—Vincent Richards and Bruce P. Barnes won a doubles exhibition from William T. Tilden 2d and Francis T. Hunter at the Woodway Country Club here yesterday, 6—3, 8—6, 6—0. Barnes defeated Teddy Reriche, 6—2, 6—0, and Tilden downed Richards, 6—3, 6—2, in singles.

Beccali Behind Record

TURIN, Italy, Oct. 16 (AP)—Luigi Beccali, Italian holder of the Olympic 1500-meter title, failed in an attempt to lower his own world record for that distance yesterday at an international athletic meet. He was clocked in 3m. 49.6s., compared with the mark of 3m. 49s. he established last month.

Canadian Carloadings Up

OTTAWA, Oct. 14—Canadian carloadings during the week ended Oct. 7 totaled 53,198, an increase of 1920 cars over the preceding week and a gain of 418 over the corresponding 1932 week, according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

College Soccer Results

Brown 6, Tufts 0.
Conn. State 5, Clark 0.
Dartmouth 3, Fitchburg 2.
Harvard 3, M. I. T. 0.
Wesleyan 5, Worcester P. I. 1.
Williams 1, Hamilton 0.

College Football Results

Alabama 18, Mississippi State 0.
Alabama A. and M. 8, Talladega 0
Alfred 12, Buffalo 12.
American C. P. E. 20, Milton 7.
Amherst 46, Union 0.
Arkansas 19, Baylor 7.
Ashland 19, Kenyon 0.
Augustana 33, Southern N. 4.
Baldwin Wallace 58, Bowling Green 6
Boston 9, Colby 7.
Bowdoin 14, Wesleyan 0.
Bridgewater 2, American 0.
Brown 13, Springfield 6.
Bucknell 19, Villanova 17.
California 23, Olympic Club 0.
Carnegie 3, Xavier 0.
Carroll 9, Ripon 7.
Case 19, Akron 0.
Catholic 24, St. John's 0.
Centenary 0, Louisiana State 0.
Central N. 0, Hillsdale 0.
Chattanooga 16, Oglethorpe 12.
Chicago 40, Washington 0.
Clark 25, Knoxville 13.
Clarkson 13, Vermont 8.
Colgate 25, Rutgers 2.
Columbia 15, Virginia 6.
Coast Guard 13, Trinity 0.
Coe 19, Carleton 7.
Colorado 42, Colorado M. 0.
Concordia 26, Macalester 0.
Cornell C. 6, Beloit 0.
Dakota Wesleyan 9, Huron 7.
Dartmouth 14, Bates 0.
Davidson 6, Virginia M. I. 0.
Davis-Elkins 27, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
Denver 12, Utah State 0.
DePauw 28, Earlham 0.
Dickinson 7, Ursinus 7.
Drexel 12, Juniata 7.
Dubuque 31, Wartburg 7.
Duke 10, Tennessee 2.
Eastern N. 12, Sioux Falls 0.
Eastern Normal 12, Sioux Falls 0
Emory and Henry 7, Hampden Sydney 0
Findlay 13, Detroit City 7.
Fordham 20, West Virginia 0.
Florida 0, N. C. State 0.
Furman 14, Citadel 0.
Gary Junior 7, Northern State 0
Georgia 30, North Carolina 0.
Georgia Tech 16, Auburn 6.
Georgetown (Ky.) 0, East Ky. T. 0.
Georgetown 20, Manhattan 20.
Gettysburg 6, Swarthmore 0
Grove City 49, Edinboro 0.
Hamilton 13, Rochester 6.
Hamline 0, St. John's 0.
Harvard 34, New Hampshire 0.
Hiram 13, Ohio Northern 7.
Hobart 13, Hartwick 0.
Holbrook 23, Urbana 7.
Hope 19, Alma 12.
Howard Payne 6, Texas Mines 0.
Holy Cross 14, Providence 0.
Huron 7, Dakota Wesleyan 0.
Illinois Normal 23, East Illinois T. 7
Illinois 21, Wisconsin 0.
Indiana T. 25, Bloomsburg T. 7.
Indiana State 25, Manchester 6
Iowa Wesleyan 18, Central 0.
Ithaca 6, Cortland T. 6.
Jacksonville T. 0, Mid-Tennessee T. 0
John Carroll 7, Western Reserve 0
Jordan 14, Northland 13.
Kalamazoo 21, Albion 6.
Kalamazoo T. 8, Iowa S. T. 6.
Kansas 20, Freshman 7.
Kansas State 33, Missouri 0.
Kent State 13, Capitol 0.
Kentucky 3, Cincinnati 0.
Lacrosse 33, Winona 7.
LaSalle 12, Albright 7.
Lawrence 6, Lake Forest 0.
Lebanon Valley 32, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Lehigh 14, Johns Hopkins 0
Lock Haven T. 6, Millersville T. 0.
Louisiana Inst. 13, Louisiana Tech 7.
Maine 14, Lowell T. S. 0.
Mass. State 40, Conn. State 7.
McKinley 7, Ricks C. 0.
Mercer 0, Birmingham Southern 0.
Miami 42, Marshall 14.
Michigan 40, Cornell 0.
Michigan Mines 27, Marquette T. 0.
Michigan State 20, Illinois Wesleyan 12.
Millsaps 0, Hattiesburg T. 0.
Minot T. 15, Mayville T. 7.
Mississippi 7, Marquette 0.
Missouri Mines 7, Muskogee 6.
Monmouth 13, Illinois C. 2.
Montana State 7, Wyoming 0.
Moorhouse 12, Benedict 0.
Moravian 6, Upsala 0.
Morningside 70, Western Union 0.
Muhlenberg 3, Penn State 0.
Murray T. 20, West Ky. T. 6.
Nebraska 20, Iowa State 0.
Newberry 19, Catawba 7.
New Mexico 6, N. M. M. L. 6.
New York 13, Lafayette 12.
Normal 33, Norwich T. 6
North Central 6, Augustana 6.
Northeastern 9, St. Michaels 7.
Northern T. 13, New Mexico St. 0
Northwest C. 18, Wisconsin M. 6.
Norwich 6, Worcester P. I. 0.
Notre Dame 12, Indiana 2.
Ohio State 20, Vanderbilt 0.
Ohio 78, Franklin 0.
Oklahoma 9, Texas 0.
Oregon 6, Washington 0.
Oregon State 12, San Francisco 0
Otterbein 13, Marietta 7.
Peru T. 13, Nebraska Wesleyan 0
Pittsburgh 34, Annapolis 6.
Princeton 45, Williams 0.
Purdue 7, Minnesota 7.
Randolph Macon 14, Guilford 6.
Rio Grande 26, John Marshall 0
R. I. State 13, Arnold 6.
River Falls T. 7, Eau Claire T. 0
Sewanee 12, Southwestern (Tenn.) 0
Slippery Rock 12, Thiel 0
Southern California 14, St. Mary's 0
Southern Methodist 13, Rice 7.
Southwestern 13, Louisiana P. I. 7.
St. Anselm 27, Brooklyn 0
St. Bonaventure 20, Niagara 20.
St. Cloud T. 6, Bemidji T. 0.
S. D. Marines 14, Santa Clara 7.
St. Lawrence 6, Rensselaer 0.
St. Olaf 14, Luther 0.
St. Vincent 14, Mt. St. Mary 6.
S. D. State 13, N. D. State 7.
Stevens Point 9, Milwaukee T. 7
Southern Ill. T. 45, Macomb T. 0.
Stanford 0, Northwestern 0.
St. Paul Luther 18, Morris Aggies 0.
Stout 8, Superior T. 6.
Susquehanna 6, Haverford 0.
Syracuse 40, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Terre Haute 25, Manchester 6.
Texas Christian 20, Simmons 0.
Toledo 29, Defiance 6.
Tufts 20, Middlebury 6.
Tulane 20, Maryland 0.
Utah 21, Brigham Young 6.
Valparaiso 35, Grand Rapids 7.
Virginia P. I. 13, William and Mary 7.
Wabash 20, Rose P. I. 0.
Washington C. 48, Gallaudet 0.
Washington State 13, Montana 7.
Waynesburg 49, Bethany 0.
West Point 52, Delaware 0.
West Virginia State 13, Fisher 0.
Wheaton 6, Elmhurst 6.
White Water T. 7, Platteville T. 0.
Wilberforce 12, Kentucky State 0.
Winnipeg 21, South Dakota Reserves 5.
Wittenberg 6, Denison 0.
Wofford 7, Lenoir Rhyne 6.
Wooster 6, Oberlin 0.
Yale 14, Washington & Lee 0.

College Cross-Country

Maine 27, New Hampshire 28.
Mass. State 17, St. Stephens 38.
Northeastern 19, Bates 41.
Tufts 26, Worcester P. I. 29.
Union 20, Williams 35.
Vermont 22, Springfield 33.

Toronto Leads Senior Rugby Football Race

Queen's University Shares Second Place With Western Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 16—University of Toronto went into undisputed lead in the senior intercollegiate Rugby football series by defeating Western Ontario, 1931 champions, by 21 to 2. The winners were the better team throughout, scoring three points in the first period, 11 in the second, one in the third and six in the final, while the losers were held to singles in the third and fourth.

Toronto excelled in every department of the game and Sinclair scored 18 of his team's points.

Toronto	Western Ontario
Keith, Breyers, lo	ro, McLeod, Potts
Henderson, Alison, ro	lo, Stapleton, Rankin
McQuigge, Greco, lm	rm, Tweedle
Harris, rm	lm, Quigley, Davis
Warner, Bell, ll	rl, Veroni
Boothe, rl	ll, Bell
Peacock, s	s, Lorriman, Rockey
Coulter, qb	qb, Ward
Copp, Burgoyne, lhb	rhb, Awde
Sinclair, chb	chb, Sherk
Arnup, Taylor, rhb	lhb, Kennedy, Mugan
Dawson, Hennessey, fw	fw, Bryant, Gillis

Score—Toronto 21, Western Ontario 2. Touchdowns—Sinclair 2 for Toronto. Placement kick—Arnup for Toronto. Safety touch—Sinclair for Toronto. Rouges—Sinclair 4 for Toronto; Sherk for Western Ontario. Kicks to deadline—Sinclair 2 for Toronto; Sherk for Western Ontario. Referee—F. Bartlett, Toronto. Umpire—W. Bowman, Toronto. Head linesman—T. Barton, Montreal. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 16—Queen's University defeated McGill University by 3 to 2 to share second place with Western Ontario in the Canadian senior intercollegiate Rugby series, but the victory was tinged with considerable luck. McGill took the lead with two singles in the third period and then the locals went ahead on a field goal by Davis. McGill staged a strong finish and on the last play of the game Shaughnessy attempted a field goal. The ball hit the upright and bounded back into play. The summary:

Queen's	McGill
Ralph, Dafoe, lo	ro, Carsley
Glass, Peever, ro	lo, Degnan, Craig
Zvonkin, Jones, lm	rm, Hornig
Gorman, Anderson, rm	lm, Letourneau Gorman
Miller, Waugh, ll	rl, McMorron, Savage
Weir, rl	ll, Stockwell
Kostiuk, s	s, Shaughnessy, Freeman
McIntosh, qb	qb, Riddell
Krug, Dargavel, lhb	rhb, Richert, Byrne
Davis, chb	chb, Westman
Wing, McNichol, rhb	lhb, Gilbert
Hamlin, fw	fw, Young, Markham

Score—Queen's 3, McGill 2. Placement kick—Davis for Queen's; Rouge, Westman for McGill. Kick to deadline—Westman for McGill. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—H. Foster, Montreal. Head linesman—G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—four 15m. periods.

Riders Under Way In Boston Six-Day Race

The second Boston Garden six-day bicycle race started this afternoon with 13 teams competing. Unlike the affair last year the riders will begin competition each day at 1 o'clock and stop at 1 o'clock in the morning, with sprints scheduled at 2 to 3 in the afternoon and 8 to 9, 10 to 11, and 12 to 1 at night, with jams likely to take place at any time during the riding hours.

Reggie McNamara, famed veteran six-day rider, heads the list of known cyclists, teaming with Eddie Seufert. Dave Lands and Norman Hill, winners last spring at the Garden, have new partners for this race. Lands pairing with Charlie Ritter and Hill racing with Al Crossley. Another pair well known to Boston fans is Charlie Winter and Jimmie Walthour.

Instead of the usual pedaling for 24 consecutive hours the new plan here is expected to crowd much more action into 12. The competitors will have ample time in which to secure rest and will be able to keep fit for whatever amount of sprinting proves necessary. Interest is keen throughout the city as the favorable impression created by the first six-day race has not been forgoten.

Gadou-Bartell Team Wins

MONTREAL, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Canadian-American team of Laurent Gadou of Montreal and Frank Bartell of Newark, N. J., Saturday night won Montreal's eleventh six-day bicycle race, finishing one lap ahead of their nearest rivals in the good field. Bill (Torchy) Peden of Victoria, B. C., and his tiny partner, Jules Audy of Montreal, pedaled into second place on the strength of the points won in the sprints. They had 1320 points to 1225 for Alfred Letourner of France and Henri Lepage of Montreal, who took third prize. Pete Van Kempen of Holland and Polly Parrott of Victoria were fourth, while Pierre Gachon of Montreal and Freddie Ottevaire of Detroit took fifth place.

Zabala Wins 30-Kilometer Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—Juan Carlos Zabala, Olympic Marathon champion from the Argentine, won the 30-kilometer race held by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at a Century of Progress here yesterday. He battled his way through the fair's second largest crowd to win in 1h. 44m. 45 6s. Zabala led all the way against a field of 24 other starters, and finished almost 11 minutes ahead of August Cloboda of this city. Another local runner, Bruno Bassini, was third and Frank Jerry of Pittsburgh was fourth. Zabala's time was four minutes slower than the world's record, set a year ago by Jose Reibos of Buenos Aires.

Runyan Wins Eastern Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAYLAND, Mass., Oct. 16—Paul Runyan of the Metropolis Country Club, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., Saturday, captured the eastern open golf championship at the Presidential Country Club by turning in a score of 291. Runyan scored 72 in the morning round and 73 in the afternoon. Leonard H. (Leo) Diegel came in second, with a total of 293, and Dave Hackney of Lowell placed third, with 294. Jess P. Guilford, Woodland veteran, placed thirteenth, but he topped the amateur list with 303.

Bowdoin Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Oct. 16—The Bowdoin College Athletic Council elected William R. Crowley '08 of New York chairman, and Prof. Boyd W. Bartlett '17 secretary on Saturday. Thompson C. Baxter '36 of Belmont, Mass., has been elected assistant manager of swimming, replacing Fred L. Roberts of Bar Harbor, who did not return to college this fall.

Meadow Brook Clinches Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

READING, Mass., Oct. 16—By defeating the Merrimack Valley Country Club team over its own course here yesterday, 10 to 5, the Meadow Brook Country Club clinched the New England Four-Ball League Division A championship title for 1933.

Americans Win in England

DURHAM, Eng., Oct. 16 (AP)—The United States women's field hockey team won the first game of its British tour Saturday, defeating North of England, 3 to 1.

Chicago Bears Are Leading Pro Teams

National Football League

Club	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Chicago Bears	4	0	0	1.000
Portsmouth	4	0	1	.800
New York	3	0	2	.600
Boston	2	1	2	.500
Green Bay	2	1	2	.500
Brooklyn	1	0	1	.500
Pittsburgh	2	0	3	.400
Chicago Cardinals	1	0	3	.250
Philadelphia	0	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	0	4	.000

Results Oct. 15

Brooklyn 27, Cincinnati 0.
Portsmouth 13, Boston 0.
Chicago Bears 12, Chicago Cardinals 9.
New York 56, Philadelphia 0.
Green Bay 47, Pittsburgh 0.

Spartans Down Redskins

Portsmouth Spartans downed the Boston Redskins, 13 to 0, on a "fluky" forward pass for a touchdown and two placement goals, in a National Professional League football game at Fenway Park, yesterday. Boston's best chance to score terminated on a fumble within the Spartan six-yard line, early in the game, and from then on the visitors stopped the Boston running attack. The forward pass came in the first period. Presnell to Caddell; but Pinckert batted the ball away and Cavosie, Spartan left end, grabbed it in the clear to score easily. Presnell kicked the two placements in the third period. There were over 19,000 fans attending.

Friedman and Kelly Star

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The combination of Benny Friedman and Shipwreck Kelly proved too much yesterday for the Cincinnati Reds of the National Professional Football League as the Brooklyn Dodgers won by 27 to 0. Scoring in each of the first three periods, Brooklyn completely outplayed the Ohio eleven throughout the game, which was witnessed by a crowd estimated at 12,000. The visitors threatened to tally only once, in the last quarter. Kelly ran 70 yards to a touchdown in the first quarter. The other three touchdowns resulted from bullet forward passes by Friedman, caught once by Tom Nash, former Georgia star, and by Kelly twice. Friedman placekicked for three extra points, failing on the last attempt, a pass.

Giants Throw Passes

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The New York Giants threw passes all over the Polo Grounds and defeated the Philadelphia Eagles yesterday, 56 to 0, to take the lead in the eastern division of the National Professional Football League. The Eagles never got closer to the Giants' goal than the 30-yard line. New York scored three touchdowns in the first quarter, marked up one each in the second and third, and then wound up with another three-touchdown spree in the final quarter.

Bears Defeat Cardinals

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Chicago Bears, last year's professional football champions, yesterday defeated the Chicago Cardinals, local rivals, by a score of 12 to 9 before a crowd of about 12,000 at Wrigley Field. This marked the fourth victory for the champs against no defeats and strengthened their first-place position. The Cardinals, making this year's debut on home ground, outplayed the Bears in the first half, scoring all of their nine points in the second quarter. Joe Lillard, star halfback, accounted for all of the Cards' points, his touchdown coming after a 50-yard dash through the entire Bear squad and the other 3 points on a field goal.

Packers Have Field Day

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 16 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers held a field day at the expense of the Pittsburgh Pirates, yesterday, scoring seven touchdowns to win, 47 to 0, in a National Professional Football League game. A substitute fullback named "Buckets" Goldenberg provided the big thrill by intercepting a pass and galloping 67 yards for a touchdown. In other thrilling runs, Hank Bruder, halfback, and Wuert Englemann, a substitute quarterback, counted after runs of 52 yards and 49 yards. The Packers registered the other scores by startling forward passes and line plunges.

Jewish Immigration Protested by Arabs

JERUSALEM, Oct. 16 (AP)—A few minor affrays in which several persons were slightly injured and a few were arrested accompanied Arab demonstrations planned for Oct. 13 in protest of a recent increase of Jewish immigration. British police and other officers patrolled the streets armed with sticks.

Crowds of Arab demonstrators sang songs directed against Zionism and against the government as they emerged from the mosques where, under the demonstration plans, they were called to prayers.

As soon as the demonstrators emerged from the mosques, however, they were quickly dispersed by police. Other plans for the demonstration included a march to the Government Building, where the Arabs hoped to present a protest petition.

Lott Wins His Second Leg on Challenge Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 16—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, Davis Cup player and United States doubles champion, defeated J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., in the final round of the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club's annual fall tennis championship to win his second leg on the Walter G. Mortland Challenge Bowl. The final went to five sets: 2—6, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Joan C. Ridley of England gained her second leg on the women's cup by defeating Ann Page of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4, in the final Saturday.

Another victory for Lott or Miss Ridley will take the bowls out of competition.

Lott and Fred C. Baggs of New York won the men's doubles title by defeating Hall and E. W. Feibleman of New York, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

Miss Ridley and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk of New York captured the women's doubles title by defeating Eliza Coxe of Ashville, N. C., and Josephine Gray of Cincinnati, 6—4, 8—6.

Garcelon Elected President

William F. Garcelon, one-time graduate manager of the Harvard Athletic Association and head of the Massachusetts Golf Association, and at present vice-president of the Boston Athletic Association, has been named president of the Boston Garden. Garcelon succeeds the late Joseph T. Gilman and will represent the Boston & Maine interests in the Garden. Maj. Harold Dibblee, representing the Madison Square Garden's interests in the Boston project, is vice-president and general manager. The board of directors issued the following statement after their meeting: "Mr. Garcelon will continue the policy inaugurated by the late Mr. Gilman. The new president will not give up his other business connections. He will serve in a general supervisory capacity. The active direction of the Garden will be under Major Dibblee."

England Defeats Ireland

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 16 (AP)—England defeated Ireland, 3 to 0, in an international soccer match here Saturday afternoon before a crowd of 40,000 persons. It was the third international affray of the season, Scotland having been beaten in previous matches by Ireland and Wales.

Eight Teams After Title

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Argentine open polo championship, held since 1931 by the Santa Paula team, which won the United States open title that year, will be sought this season by eight teams, including a South African four. Play will begin Oct. 29.

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ENGLAND

LONDON

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Estimates a Pleasure
Household Radiators, Bathroom and Lavatory Fittings Sprayed, also Furniture
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FOOTJOY SHOES
from 28/
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a pleasure in the home
inexpensive as gifts
always something new
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(Continued)

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Established 42 years.

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All-British Cleaners
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WE COLLECT AND DELIVER
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The BOWMAL Bed Settee
A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.
Solid fumed Oak iron frame, wire spring mattress 2 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 2 in., complete with woolen flock squab in Cretonne 2 cretonne pillows canvas platform and valance
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CONFECTIONERY, GREEN FRUIT, COOKED MEATS, BUTCHER'S MEAT.
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STOCK ONLY THE FINEST GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
We have many delicacies difficult to obtain elsewhere.
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Purveyors of the country's best meat.

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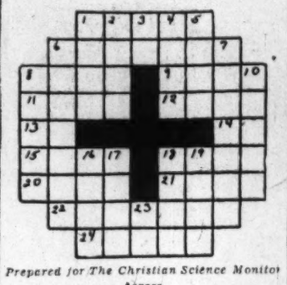
Family Grocers
S. Soutar & Co.,
206
High Road
CHISWICK W.4.

LONDON W.—West Ealing
Blaker's
EALing 0567
Autumn and Winter
WOOLLIES
for Ladies and Children Morleys, Rational, Chilprufe. Lowest competitive prices.
134-136 Northfield Avenue, W. 13

Daily Features

Junior Cross-Word No. 7



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Strength.
6—More than two, but not very many.
8—Toward the sheltered side.
9—Noted aviators.
11—Long-winged bird of the gull family.
12—To leap lightly.
13—Position in football (ab.).
14—Thus.
15—Scientific name for birds.
18—Tart.
20—Marine mammal.
21—A section.
22—Height.
24—Puts into motion.

Down

1—An equal.
2—Place for baking.
3—You and I.
4—Ages.
5—A frame.
6—Parts of garment covering arms.
7—Freedom from occupation.
8—Collection of maps.
10—Hockey is one.
16—Devours.
17—Narrow strip of wood.
18—To incite.
19—Rowing implements.
23—One note below "do."

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

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BELFAST
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Irish Tweeds, Handmade Pullovers, Scarves and Travelling Rugs made from the finest wool. Antique Persian Floor Rugs. Brass Pottery, Leather Goods etc.
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Phone 49

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Established.....1776
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50 Lower Drumcondra Road
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56 Dublin Street, Carlow
93 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112 O'Connell Street, Limerick
DUBLIN

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at
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Admission 1/-
Landscapes of Ireland and France from £6.6.0

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Two and Three-Piece Suits
Gowns, Coats and Millinery
Rush orders executed on the shortest notice.
Prices strictly moderate.
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84 UPPER RATHMINES, DUBLIN
QUALITY—SERVICE—CIVILITY
IRISH BACON ONLY

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Specialist in
SILKS, DRESS FABRICS and LADIES' HOSIERY
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Agents for "Norvic" and "Lotus"
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Stationery, Printing, Fount Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

RATHFARNHAM
MILK
HUGHES BROTHERS LTD
HAZELBROOK DAIRY
RATHFARNHAM Phone TERENURE 130

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Odd Job Boy

A boy goes past our house every morning blowing a shrill whistle. If you wish even the smallest job done all you have to do is to call him. Many times a job is so small that the housewife would hesitate to call a boy to do it, but if one were at hand, she could use him for an hour or more. By whistling, instead of ringing doorbells, this boy saves his own and the housewives' time.

"I have done everything," the boy told me, "from going to the library for a club book, to putting a load of wood in the cellar or even tending a baby while its mother ran down town on an errand."

Miss Margaret R.

A Christmas Service

One city girl last year hit upon a way to earn money during the gift season by supplying herself with pretty wrapping papers, corrugated paper, and outside wrapping paper. She had an accurate scale and knew the postal rates and anyone could go to her house, have a package wrapped for mailing, have the postage attached, and leave the package to be mailed. It saved many people the long wait in front of post office windows, besides the trip down to the city to get suitable wrappings and safe carrying boxes. M. C. R.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dollar Wheat Needed

The average net cost per bushel for raising wheat in the north central states is reported to be 72 cents.

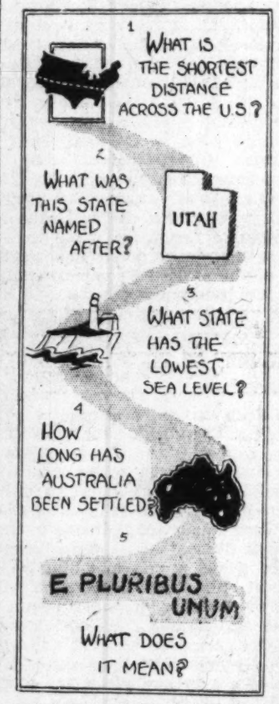
Florida's Outline

Florida has 1148 miles of shore line for its land area of 54,861 square miles.

Look Out, Chicago

Annually, the small New England town of Turnbridge, Vt., holds a "World's Fair."

Pict-O-Grams



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found among the advertisements.

Riddle Answers

1. A turtledove.
2. Shoes.
3. A violinist.
4. Beech.
5. Because they are never found in pairs (pears).
6. His fingers.
7. By removing S and C and transposing the remaining letters.
8. Because he always has his pick.
9. Because one must be (B) before he can see (C).
10. When it becomes you (U).

Typ-O-Graph No. 10

"Drawn" on the Typewriter by W. K. Hubbell, Lexington, Ky., for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the best typewriter drawings received to date is herewith reproduced. It has timeliness, of course, for the great colleges of the country are matching their strength in moving the pigskin down the field; but in addition, the typewriter artist, a lad of 17, has struck into his picture a sturdy portrayal of action. The Feature Editor is still amazed beyond words as he contemplates the class of work the typists are turning out for $1!

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TRUTH is always present; it only needs to lift the iron lids of the mind's eye to read its oracles.—EMERSON.

Hymnal Notes

No. 53

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN DOWLAND (1563-1626) composer of Galliard, was a "rare lutist," and we can imagine him among some of the nonchalant strummers on Shakespeare's stage. He was for a time "lutenist" to the King of Denmark, and this warrants the Shakespearean association, especially when we recall Hamlet the Dane, landing the flute-like "recorders." People took their music seriously in those days, and if it was more beautiful than ours, that may be because it had more respectful attention in all the walks of life.

Dowland is called the Schubert of England, because of the charm of his melody, and his "ayres" are among the first English art songs. His playing helped to popularize this lovely music, in the style of the Italian madrigal. He is mentioned in the verse of the time, "Dowland to thee is dear," sang Barnfield to his lady, and praised his "heavenly touch upon the lute," which was like the guitar, with a pear-shaped body. The galliard was a gay dance, and its music adds brightness and confidence to these simple and confident words. Five of the tunes in Este's Psalter were harmonized by Dowland.

John R. MacDuff (1818-1895)—another Shakespearean echo is heard in his name—is the author of "Everlasting Arms of Love." He came from Bonhard, Perth, and was parish minister in certain Scottish towns, including Sandyford, Glasgow. The University of New York, as well as that of Edinburgh, gave him an honorary degree of D.D. He was a student under Dr. Chalmers, but at the exodus of 1843 he remained in the Established Church. His hymns appeared in "Altar Stones," 1853, and "Gates of Praise," 1876.

No. 393

A THUNDERSTORM that burst over Weimar 320 years ago is commemorated in the name of this tune, "Ach Gott und Herr," proving that music is indeed a sure "remembrancer." Dr. Johann Major, too, is remembered, for he preached and published at Jena a sermon about the "fierce storm and frightful floods" that had devastated Thuringia, and had driven all the inhabitants indoors. At the end of the sermon a hymn appears, beginning *Ach Gott und Herr* ("O God and Lord"). It has often been put into English, notably in the Moravian Hymn Book, with "As small birds use A hole to chuse," to indicate the refuge provided by divine care.

The hymn was later set to music by Christoph Peter (1626-1669) a singing master at Guben, and published in Leipzig in 1625. Then Peter made changes in the meter for his own "Cymbals of Devotion," 1658, and this form of it was adopted by Bach. The words first used with it still give the tune its name. The words used here are from "In Transitu," a poem by Laura Nourse, which appeared in The Christian Science Journal for 1890.

What They Say

Down Payments

"Acting evidently on the theory that there would be less tax delinquency if methods of payment were made easier, a considerable number of states tore a page from the book of private business enterprise and passed measures providing for the future collection of taxes by means of partial or installment payments. — *Prof. Clarence Heer, Commissioner on Conflicting Taxation.*

Better Jurors

"Until there is an appointment by an impartial political body, such as our Supreme Court, of an officer whose entire time shall be devoted to investigating the reputation, character, and fitness of men for jury service, we shall have a failure in the administration of justice."—*John L. Hall, attorney.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today the Boss was talking on the telephone—
Suddenly he called and said somebody wanted to talk to me—
It was a fact—I could hear a voice—"Come on over, Snubs—I have something nice for you," it said—
"Why," I wiggled, "that sounded like Joan!" And I ran to the door and when the Boss opened it I made a bee line for her house.
And sure enough, it was Joan, and she had a big plate of bones for me—oh, Boy!

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Division of "Rothschild" (L. L. B.)—The name is divided according to the German pronunciation *(Rote'-shilt)* Roth-schild. The preferred English pronunciation, however, is *Roths'-child.*

The following is taken from Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary:

Rothschild (Nathan Mayer or Meyer), an eminent financier and millionaire, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1777. He settled in London about 1800, and after the death of his father was the head of the house of Rothschild. He engaged in large financial operations, was successful as negotiator of loans for various European nations, and became the foremost capitalist of the world. He died in 1836.

"The NRA van of progress sails on, showing its teeth here and there" (Miss O. H. T.)—Yes, this is one of the choicest bits of mixed metaphor to be inspired by the National Recovery Act. How a van could sail is a question for students of amphibions to report on. But we shall not expect them to find its molars.

"I. Q." (Miss R. B.)—This is an abbreviation much used by psychologists in their endeavor to ascertain one's "intelligence quotient."

For the Scrapbook

Definitions

A book worm is either a person who would rather read than eat, or a worm that would rather eat than read.

Worry is interest paid on trouble before it becomes due.

Luck is only a short way of spelling pluck.

War is an aggravation, not a solution.

A miser is one who misues money while saving it; a spendthrift is one who misuses money in the spending of it.

Duty is what one expects from others.

Experience is what we're apt to find when we are looking for something else.

An optimist is one who believes that whatever happens, no matter how bad, is for the best. A pessimist is the fellow it happens to.

State Flowers No. 2

The Christian Science Monitor

Vermont: Red Clover

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THOUGH Maine chose the white pine for its State flower, Vermont ignored its historic maples and chose red clover. Perhaps if school children had been allowed to make the choice, a plant which is distinctly the property of Vermont might have been selected; but the Legislature courageously overrode the objections that red clover grows all over the United States and that it is a plant imported from Europe. Vermont's clover challenges the world.

Vermont is known not only for its maple sugar exports but for rich milk and choice dairy products. Sleek Guernsey and Jersey cows everywhere swish their tails, chew their clover-filled cuds, and moo in content. Truly, they are "living in clover." But the contented cows are not the only benefactors. Long-tongued butterflies with dusty wings, and busy bees chase one another about the fields, gathering clover nectar and at the same time pollenating the plants.

America has received many plants from Europe, a large number of which she would like to deport. But red clover is one that is welcome everywhere. It is a plant that enriches the soil through its capacity to draw nitrogen from the air and deposit it underground in small capsules. Nitrogen is a very valuable and necessary part of fertile soil.

In Lighter Vein

Hardship

"We girls had many hardships when we camped out. Only one drinking glass among five girls."

"Hm-m."

"And only one mirror."

"Good night!"—*Louisville Courier-*

—London Opinion

Pedestrian (to motor salesman): "No, I'm not here to buy anything, but it's such a wonderful change to be in the midst of all these cars without having to dodge them!"

The Centaur

One day in the British Museum a guide was recounting to a little group of tourists the glories of a battered centaur, when a Chicago meat salesman interrupted with the question: "Excuse me, sir, but what would they feed a gink like that on—ham and eggs or hay?"—*Washington Labor.*

Flight

A gentleman wishing to settle a point or two on art approached the information desk of a certain public library.

"Where," he asked, "shall I find something on Correggio and his 'Flight Into Egypt'?"

"Everything about aviation in Room 121," responded the clerk.—*Bee Hive.*

NRA Note

"The papers say the Government is going to control everything."

"Well, it's going to have an awful time with that Bloom boy next door."—*Buxton's Business Booster.*

Modern Version

Mary had a little snub
For everyone, and so
The leaves of her engagement book
Were always white as snow.
—*Vanderbilt Masquerader.*

Sales

"Did you know that I have taken up story-writing as a career?"

"No; sold anything yet?"

"Yes; my watch, my saxophone, and my overcoat."—*Bee Hive.*

Observant

Head Cook: "Didn't I tell you to notice when the soup boiled over?"

Assistant: "I did. It was half-past ten."—*Buffalo Bison.*

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

ASPERSIONS upon the moral stamina of the younger generation, or cynical doubts as to the results of moral courage when displayed, receive a rebuke from incidents like the following:

A high school boy, interested in the work of a Washington church, was employed after school hours as clerk in a local delicatessen store. When the proprietor took out a license to sell beer, the youth explained that owing to his temperance convictions, he did not feel he could dispense liquor, and that he must consequently leave his employ. This he did, to the expressed astonishment and regret of his employer.

Recently, this same employer sought out the young man, told him how much he missed his efficiency, and said: "My temporary license to sell beer expires soon, and I have decided not to renew it. Under these circumstances, will you come back?"

Then he added that he had been much impressed by the youth's stand; that he considered him to have unusual character, and that he wanted to do something for him, concluding: "And if you want to go to college, I'm going to see that you get there. I'm going to pay your expenses."

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. What turtle flies?
2. What is it that always goes on two feet, and yet is neither man nor animal?
3. What man is always up to his chin in work?
4. What kind of tree would one expect to find growing on the seashore?
5. Why are milestones like the seeds of an apple?
6. What ten things can everyone always count on?
7. How can a scratch be converted into a chart?
8. Why is the iceman usually fortunate enough to get the best of everything?
9. Why does the letter B come before the letter C in the alphabet?
10. When does a hat change into a letter of the alphabet?

(The answers appear elsewhere on this page)

Brevities

Dallas News: If necessity is the mother of invention, what a number of little new gimcracks will be getting on the market this winter!

Chicago Daily News: Analyzing some of the broadcasts makes it easy to agree with Signor Marconi that radio is still in its infancy.

Philadelphia Inquirer: One learns with surprise that the Prince of Wales had to sell a farm because he could no longer afford to run it. Haven't they the ploughing-under system over there?

Cincinnati Enquirer: Money, as we know it, is not older than the eighteenth century B. C.—News item. And money, as we know it, is not older than the last pay day.

Restaurants

PHILADELPHIA
GABRIEL'S
Cafeteria
Luncheons 35c to 50c
MOST DELICIOUS DINNERS 60c
1015 Chestnut Street—Basement

STOP AT THE Y. W. C. A.
72 CONCORD STREET
CAFETERIA for Men and Women
Open daily except Sundays 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., also 5 to 7 p. m.
Home-cooked Food Combination Special

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BOSTON
SHUBERT— Tonight 8:15 Wed. Mat. 2:15
IN ORDER TO LOAD AND TRANSPORT THIS BIG ATTRACTION, TO OPEN IN NEW YORK NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT, IT IS NECESSARY TO END THE BOSTON VISIT.
LAST 3 NIGHTS MATINEE WEDNESDAY
FOR THIS GREAT MUSICAL HIT
Let 'Em Eat Cake
With
Wm. Gaton - Lois Moran
Victor Moore
NIGHTS 50c to $3. WED. MAT. 50c to $2.50

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SAT., 2:30

WILBUR Mats. Tues. Sat. 2:30 Evs. 8:30 Thur., Sat. Hancock 6530
NATIONAL DRAMATIC PLAYERS
With Walter Gilbert in
"BROTHERS"
A Forceful Melodrama. First Time in Boston. 40 Weeks in New York. Mat. 25-35-50. Eve. 25-50-75 Plus Tax. Change of Play Weekly.

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Colonial Theatre, Oct. 16-28

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Force Is Not the Answer

WHAT looked at the week-end like a complete breakdown of the disarmament conference has become a week's recess. This should surprise no one. The tenuous fabric of international organization has been so often rent one day and patched up the next that the world complacently expects its statesmen to avoid complete breakdown. Too complacently. The situation is serious enough. The withdrawal of Germany from the disarmament conference and her plan to leave the League of Nations should shock the nations—not excluding Germany—and help them to see where they are going. The nations are not on the path to peace.

There must be a sharp turning if they are to avoid eventual war, which, for all the rough talk thrown about so loosely by nationalists, is desired neither by Germany nor her neighbors. Yet all are acting as if force were the only remedy. Of course it is not a remedy at all, but an aggravation of the problem. In their hearts all the peoples that suffered in the World War know that. Dimly perhaps they realize that new hates will not help. But they are slow to see that the alternative to hate is friendship and that there is no safe middle ground. If they are not to be destroyed by their hates, men must turn actively to the building of friendship.

How does that requirement fit with the recent picture of events. The enmities of war time have been revived in recent months. Nationalism of the narrowest sort has been rampant. Distrust and suspicion have polluted the atmosphere at Geneva. The nations have put all the emphasis on force at a conference dedicated to the reduction of force. Germany, feeling herself subjected to intolerable restrictions and humiliations, has demanded equal rights in armament. At the same time she has talked force at home and used such inflammable methods to regain her self-respect that the worst fears of her neighbors have been excited.

Chancellor Hitler said on Saturday that "there exists for National Socialist organizations but one enemy, and that is Communism." He argued that all the militant marching in Germany today is not preparation to fight France—and he gave sound reasons for not fighting France—but to keep Communism down. Yet the peoples of other countries read in his autobiography "My Battle" that: "It must be thoroughly understood that the lost lands will never be won back by solemn appeals to the good God, nor by pious hopes in any League of Nations, but only by force of arms," and they understandably grow uneasy.

On their side, the former allies cling to force. They have disregarded the pledge made in the peace treaties to reduce their own arms. They are in no position to denounce German pleas for arms, or German reliance on force.

But what will force win for either Germany or her neighbors? Only more strife, more hatreds, more "unredeemed" territories. It should be plain that force is not the answer. If they are to escape disaster the nations must stop centering thought on force which leads only to distrust of one another.

They must turn to more effective weapons. They must arm themselves with the understanding that justice alone, and the peaceful methods of justice, will bring them safety and happiness. Never was there such need for the recognition that men are fundamentally brothers, members of one human family, deriving from one common Father. On that basis men and nations might easily disarm.

Let's Have Social Progress, Too

THE thousands of people who daily are visiting the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago may easily be pardoned for marveling at the wonders of natural science there being demonstrated.

The advances made in transportation during the past one hundred years are dramatically depicted to the amazement and delight of the pilgrim who walks through the building dedicated to travel. Past generations walked from one place to another, but the present generation moves swiftly across the land and through the air and under the sea. Whether or not the people who travel with such unprecedented speed know how to utilize to the full the time thereby saved is an open question.

In the Hall of Natural Science the spectator is initiated into the mysteries of the physical world. In the electrical group of buildings distance is made to vanish and the ends of the earth are brought together through the magic of electricity, telephone, telegraph, radio, and television. A star, forty light years from the earth, is utilized to dissipate the darkness that falls at eventide upon the shores of Lake Michigan.

The Chicago exposition is, indeed, an amazing and spectacular panorama of the conquering purpose of man as he sets himself to the task of harnessing the potential forces of the seen and the unseen for the comfort and satisfaction and convenience of the human race.

The more discerning of the pilgrims who walk through the streets of a Century of Progress come to the end of their sojourn, however, in an inquiring mood. They have been duly impressed with the evidences of progress along certain lines but they find themselves wondering if the progress attained in the realm of the cultural and humanitarian has kept pace with the progress attained in the realm of natural science. There are, to be sure, many exhibits at the world's fair portraying the advances achieved during the last one hundred years in the field of social science. These advances have added immeasurably to the larger ends to which humanity aspires. Education has scattered its blessings far and wide, and a Century of Progress takes note of these and kindred achievements that have tended toward social development.

Even so, the exposition pilgrim finds himself reflecting that vast problems of social endeavor still exist to challenge the thinkers of tomorrow.

There is the problem of war, for example. Laudable indeed are the efforts of the statesmen to delegalize war and to evolve a system of peace. It cannot be denied that considerable progress has been made within recent years to sheathe the swords of the nations. Despite these advances, the shadow of war and of preparations for war falls across human pathways everywhere. There is the problem of industrial justice, of mass illiteracy, of mass poverty, of political, racial, and religious minorities. The time has come for men to supplement the progress achieved in the realm of the mechanical with a form of progress that will rid the world of war, achieve justice for the downtrodden, and lay low the traffics that prey.

Machine progress is one thing. Social progress is quite another. Without in the slightest diminishing their efforts with respect to the mechanics of progress, mankind would do well in the future to pay greater heed to the humanitarian aspects of progress.

No "Devil's Island"

MOST earnestly it is to be hoped that no American penal colony shall ever be cursed with the unhappy and unchristian cognomen, "Devil's Island."

There is much cause for satisfaction in the announcement that federal prisoners of the most difficult type are to be segregated from those whose criminal tendencies are less pronounced. There is equal cause for satisfaction that the escape of desperate criminals from penitentiaries—so common as to have become a public scandal—will be practically impossible from Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay, where intractable convicts will in future be confined. It is right and decent that less hardened offenders should not be forced into contact with the desperate and defiant habitual lawbreaker. It is paramount that society be protected from the prison breaker.

Law-abiding Americans will heartily approve of this measure and extend their gratitude to Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings for his successful arrangement for the transfer of Alcatraz Island from the War Department.

But this newspaper rises in emphatic protest against classing any individual as "irredeemable," the expression employed in this instance. It is averse to all maudlin sentimentality; to the perverted mentality that sends flowers to wife-slayers. The punishment of those who ruthlessly flout the law should be swift and condign. But faith in the reformation of the most recalcitrant should never be permitted to falter. To set aside any group as incorrigible is to judge "unrighteous judgment." Such an attitude has its root in fear, and when fear governs, punishment may easily become revengeful instead of reformative.

No Christian nation should write, "All hope abandon, ye who enter here," over the portal of any correctional institution—and even prisons of "maximum severity" should still aim at correction. Rather should the lawbreaker, while justly expiating his misdeeds, be encouraged and helped, in the words of the Master, to "bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance," and thereby attain his real freedom in a purified consciousness.

Poll or Election?

THE Literary Digest, which has gained a reputation for forecasting results of national elections by preëlection post card polls of large numbers of voters, is now taking for the first time a poll on a local question. It is polling 2,339,617 voters on last year's registry lists in New York City on their choice for Mayor at the coming election.

By reason of the high standing of the Digest, the nonpartisan and objective character of its polls, accuracy in the collection and tabulation of the straw vote, and the closeness of its forecasts of prohibition and presidential votes, these polls have come to command wide popular acceptance. The figures, as they are collected, are featured in public discussion, the newspapers, and the speeches and propaganda of candidates and political managers.

The "drift" which they appear to show is taken very seriously by many voters; so much so that the polls now undoubtedly influence election results. The question therefore arises, Is advance sampling of voter preference on such a large scale a poll, or in effect an election?

When a poll shows a strong trend toward a particular candidate it produces a mass psychology which strengthens the trend as the poll proceeds, or may cause something like a stampede to the favored candidate. Thousands of voters hasten to get aboard the band wagon of what looks like the winning side. This may tend to make the election a superficial expression of the public will, based not on the issues, but on the apparent lead and popularity of a candidate.

One function of a political campaign is to serve as a forum for the fullest discussion of the public questions at issue from every standpoint. But if great blocks of voters are swayed a month or so before election by waves of strength or popularity of this or that candidate, as reflected in the poll, they make up their minds at once as to how they are going to vote. They shut their minds to public discussion, to argument and rebuttal, and to the facts necessary to evaluate claims of rival candidates. The trends usually develop early in the campaign before the facts necessary to sound judgment are in. Thus the voter may make a premature as well as shallow decision. He may find it easier to follow the crowd than to think things through for himself.

Admittedly, there is interest in straw votes. When conducted in local areas and not too long before the election, they probably do not have serious adverse results. But polls organized so far in advance and on the scope of those of the Digest become serious rivals of the election itself. They go beyond a mere sounding of the public thought, and tend to become such a powerful means of influencing voter decisions and the results of the election itself that they represent a distinct danger.

Two Greatests

WHO is the world's greatest aviator? Authorities differ. Especially the two outstanding authorities. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh answers, "Commander Kingsford-Smith." Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith says, "Colonel Lindbergh."

The world knows these two men too well to put down their expressions as mere Alphonse-and-Gaston courtesy. Their deeds are made greater by their modesty. One of the truest tests of greatness is the ability to appreciate the accomplishments of others in one's field. Sincerity in this instance is attested by the fact that the judgments were not spoken for purposes of publication, but confided to a mutual friend.

The continuing exploits of these two fliers are the more wholesome in their public effect because they refute the supposition that such success and fame are but the product of chance. The recent record flight of Commander Kingsford-Smith from England to Australia would have been achievement enough if all had been easy sailing. But his logbook discloses that he battled not only winds but also physical difficulties and loss of sleep during several days of the journey. Unsparing determination is evidently as much a factor in his successes as is the known technical thoroughness of Colonel Lindbergh.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe once was reminded of the controversy current among German critics as to whether he or his close friend, Johann Schiller, was Germany's greatest poet and dramatist. Said Goethe, "Germans should not waste their time in such disputations, but rather be grateful they have two such fellows."

The Casual Day

Fall

Even the wind-shod leaves steal round the bend
On cautious feet—
So quietly these autumn nights descend
Along our street.

It's no use. The "good old days" can ne'er quite come back. Not even with beer. Where are the big beautiful horses that used to pull the beer wagons? Gone with the livery stable. And the romance of brewing? Even the brewers talk about their "completely modern" and "scientific" processes. Romance—at least of the kind we were supposed to expect would return with beer—blooms feebly in laboratory environment.

* * *

Beer advertisers have to cope with the problem of appealing to forward moving people and backward looking people at the same time. It has to have all the modern improvements and still be the same old beer.

Dear Casual:
Anent your recommendation that the "pork barrel" and other political expressions be made literal instead of figurative, what can be done about log rolling? CONCERNED.

* * *

As we understand it, log-rolling is what the Civilians Conservation Corps is doing. We're in favor of leaving it with them.

A Casual Announcement

From next Thursday until further Casual Notice, the Casual Week will consist of three Casual Days—a Casual Tuesday, a Casual Thursday and a Casual Saturday.

A statistician, declaring that two can live comfortably on five shillings' worth of food a week, prompts Punch to ask, "Two what? Mice?" Why not two statisticians, since it was a statistician's idea?

Dear Casual:
"Chart shows increase in air pollution," says a headline in the New York Sun.
Horrors! Can there be any connection between this and the output of Tammany campaign orators? G. A. H.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain, is like the seaman in the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "H. M. S. Pinafore":

For in spite of all temptations,
To belong to other nations,
He remains an Englishman.

* * *

Mr. Baldwin has been telling his fellow countrymen his reasons for approving of this attitude, and they are weighty.

* * *

"We can respect the fine qualities of other countries," he says, "but let us keep our own. With our pertinacity, with our love of ordered freedom, with our respect for law, with our respect for the individual, and our talent for combining in service, indeed in our strength and in our weakness, I believe from my heart that our people are fitted to pass through whatever trials may be before us, and to emerge, if they are true to their best traditions, a greater people in the future than they have been in the past."

* * *

It was Scotsmen to whom Robert Burns referred when he petitioned heaven to "send us a gude conceit o' oursel." The Englishman has Mr. Baldwin's assurance that he does not need to ask for this invaluable endowment.

A quartet on a bench in St. Petersburg, Fla., was arrested for singing "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?" The arrest was made by a Patrolman Wolfe. Other singers who feel inclined thus to vaunt their courage are advised first to make certain that no Wolfes in officer's clothing are within earshot.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Prohibition to the Rear: A Different Battle Calls!

THE rapid and seemingly irresistible progress of the movement for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment necessarily—and justifiably—brings upon the Roosevelt Administration serious embarrassment. In the midst of a hard and difficult campaign for the reconstruction of the financial and industrial edifice of the nation the Administration is called upon to stop and give attention to legislation which will fill the void created by repeal.

If, as seems probable, December shall show the Eighteenth Amendment expunged from the Constitution the Federal Government will be left practically without control over liquor, and forty-eight states will be in a position to adopt forty-eight different, and perhaps irreconcilable, laws for the regulation of what is admitted to be an evil even by those who would reëstablish it—namely, the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

* * *

This deplorable situation results from the literal adherence of the Administration to a party platform which demanded repeal without suggesting any method for the continuance of federal control. The policy, to which the Democratic candidates gave their hearty support, was to turn the whole question of regulation over to the states, only pledging the National Government to enact laws protecting dry states from the shipment of liquors from adjacent wet commonwealths. An urgent plea is being made that the President should call an extra session of Congress to enact this protective legislation. Very properly he is unwilling to assemble Congress. If there be any public advantage in repeal at all it is that it has temporarily shelved the liquor question, enabling the Federal Government to concentrate its endeavors on its reconstruction policy.

The longer Congress can be kept out of the capital the more progress will be made in economic reconstruction. If this results in a period of anarchy in the field of liquor control, a period during which dry states may be flooded with liquor from the distilleries of their neighbors, it will be unfortunate, but, in comparison with any crippling of the endeavor for financial and business reconstruction, a lesser evil.

* * *

Prohibitionists—of whom I am one, unchanging and unrepentant—should not delay longer their recognition of the obvious fact of the termination of that policy in the United States. There is no profit in post mortems. Never mind why the nation voted for repeal quite as unanimously as fourteen years ago it voted for the constitutional amendment. For years to come there can be no reversal of that verdict. For the moment the less it is discussed, the more quietly it is accepted, the more earnestly prohibitionists turn from further agitation to thorough coöperation with the National Government in its recovery endeavor, the better.

There will be a long campaign ahead for the education of the people, for salvaging what can be saved of the great good that prohibition brought to the land, for working up slowly again through strict regulation, local option and state-wide prohibition to the ideal of the national outlawry of liquor. There are boys today whose lives will be consecrated to this high endeavor, and I can imagine no cause in which youth could enlist more fraught with service to humanity, more certain to bring the rewards of lofty devotion to those embarked upon it, more assured of ultimate success.

But at this moment nothing, not even the age-long and newly embittered fight upon liquor, should turn aside citizens from their united support of the Administration in its radical and determined effort to dispel the clouds of depression, and make the day bright again for the rebuilding of national well-being.

Notes From Hong Kong

Air Service Promoted

MILITARY and civil leaders at Canton have formed a stock company with a capital of $1,500,000 for the inauguration of a civil air service. At the start, five routes, viz., Canton-Lungchow, Wuchow-Kweichow, Nanking-Quanming, Canton-Foochow and Canton-Yamchow, will be operated. A certain period will be devoted to trial flights over these routes. This undertaking has been officially indorsed by the South West Political Council and it is believed the service will begin in the near future.

The promoters of the company, including such prominent officials as Gen. Chen Ch-tang, Li Chung-jen, Chen Ming-shu, Lin Yun-Kai and others, have taken this step because civil aerial services are in operation in the northern and central parts of China. Recently the Federation of Chambers of Commerce urged the authorities to embark upon civil aerial undertakings, and the news of the projected company indicates the fact that both Cantonese officials and merchants are agreed as to the feasibility of the project.

* * *

In Honor Of Dr. Sun

Construction of a school in commemoration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, is nearing completion at the patriot's native village near Chui Heng. Mr. Wong Chung Kun will take charge of the inauguration arrangements of the school. Mr. Wong has specialized in politics in American universities after his graduation from Tsing Hwa College. He has held many important positions in connection with Southern Chinese affairs and education. His policy for the school is one that aims at education for practical ends. Special attention will be paid to technical training of the students, who will be taught agricultural and industrial subjects. The school will comprise a senior and a junior middle school. Besides school activities, Mr. Wong will make efforts to improve social conditions in the Chui Heng village.

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Adventures In a Junk

Fired on by Philippine customs officials and threatened with shipwreck at Jolo, Capt. John Blomshield and his crew of adventurers on the little round-the-world Chinese junk, Shin Di Ping Shi, have had a number of adventures since leaving Hong Kong some three months ago.

Blomshield, American artist and architect, who is undertaking the cruise with Loring Farnsworth as chief officer "just for experience," wrote from Davao where the junk was being prepared for the first long stage, from the Philippines to Guam.

The junk, a sixty-five-foot craft, sailed from Shanghai and passed through Hong Kong on the way to Manila and thence to Zamboanga.

"Approaching Jolo we heard a number of shots, but paid no attention to them," Blomshield wrote. "We changed our tack and practically lay to, which was fortunate for us. A customs boat was firing on us, thinking we were Chinese pirates. The boys were a bit hot, but all passed pleasantly. If we succeed in clearing Davao I think we can face anything.

"We have been cruising about vaguely, changing our plans with every wind, enjoying ourselves tremendously and maintaining a reputation for being the most erratic collection of animals to strike this happy group since the first invasion of the Moros."

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Port Turns To Industry

Twelve hours to the north of Hong Kong, lies the coastal port of Swatow, the centuries-old outlet for Kwantung Province. Although important in the past on account of its shipping activities, Swatow is now rapidly developing into an important industrial center. The increasing price of foreign imported goods in recent years has given rise to a number of factories in Swatow. The aggregate value of the output of all these factories in a year is reported to be well above the million dollar mark and the number of workers exceeds 700.

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More Trees For Canton

Some 5282 trees line the sidewalks of Canton streets. They are mostly tropical plants with wide leaves and spreading branches. The municipal bureau of public works has petitioned the city government for an appropriation of $30,000 in order to plant more trees in the newly opened roads in the outer limits of Canton. It proposes to grow 8000 additional trees on these new roads.

Wide roads in the Canton business districts are generally flanked by verandas projecting over the sidewalks, as this "inclosed" pavement affords protection to pedestrians against rain and sun. In other streets, no verandas hang over the sidewalks, which must therefore be shaded by trees for the benefit of the pedestrians.

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Import Rules Vex Merchants

It is reported here that the Government of the Dutch East Indies recently introduced a bill into the National Council empowering the Governor to restrict, when considered advisable, the importation of any particular commodity into the country. The report, it is understood, is causing uneasiness among Japanese merchants, especially those interested in the cotton trade, which amounts to some 25,000,000 yen annually. The Netherlands East Indian Government has already restricted imports of Japanese cement from 600,000 to 300,000 barrels.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Where the Blame Lies

THE suggestion that because the United States is infested with kidnapers, racketeers and other peculiarly noisome forms of vermin there is something radically wrong with our system of government, is one more indication of the sublime faith of Americans in the existence of some perfectible form of governmental machinery.

The truth is that racketeering, bootlegging and the like are our own fault, just as municipal corruption, packed conventions and inept executives are primarily blameable upon the people themselves.

In the long run, people get just about the kind of government they deserve. . . . It is insistence upon complete deference to the public that has given power to the organized minorities, and it is the organized minorities which in turn have led to the growth of the criminal elements.

The truth is that until racketeering and the like actually touch the citizen in a place where he can feel it—the pocketbook—the average man is complacent about its existence. Sometimes, when it interferes with a competitor, racketeering is actually welcomed by our best citizens. It's a bit raw to blame evils for which we ourselves are responsible to a system of government that we never have tried intelligently to make work.—*Idaho Statesman.*

Reopening the Banks

PLANS of the President for reopening many banks which were closed at the banking holiday last winter, and before, will, if they are carried out with judgment and discretion, start wheels going in many parts of the country. . . .

At the same time, it must be remembered that banks closed from the effects of mismanagement cannot, generally speaking, be safely reopened with the same officials, even with a supply of new capital. To pump a bank full of government money and let it operate again in the manner that got it into trouble will be especially dangerous after the bank-deposit guaranty plan goes into effect on January 1, since that would endanger the assets of sound and well-managed banks as well as the government capital.

The power of the Administration to force reorganization and merging of banking institutions, under the new bank act, is probably sufficient to guard against such contingencies if it is wisely used. Bank-deposit guaranty, however, introduces a new feature into the situation, which requires extra care in administration lest it prove a failure, as all such plans have been in the past. To the extent that it restores public confidence, guaranty may be useful, particularly at this juncture; but to the extent that it makes good banks responsible for the liabilities of mismanaged ones it is at least potentially dangerous. . . .

It goes without saying that government money used in the plan must be adequately secured. These are loans and not gifts.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Local Effect of Repeal Votes

LET no one be misled. The issue in North Carolina today is not the Eighteenth Amendment. It makes no difference how this State votes on November 7, the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed. The wets know that. . . .

The issue in this campaign is temperance and prohibition for North Carolina. If the opponents of the liquor traffic lie down and let the wets win an easy victory on November 7, in all probability the wets will demand of Governor Ehringhaus that he call a special session of the Legislature to repeal the state prohibition law before Christmas.

If the people of this State fail to rally against the liquor traffic during the next month and a half, the chances are that they will not have another opportunity to express their will on temperance and prohibition. . . .

Now is the time, above all other times, for men and women to fight to save temperance and prohibition for this Commonwealth.—*Winston-Salem (N. C.) Journal.*